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ABSTRACT

This bibliography of research related to recreation lists theses and dissertations only, not projects completed as part of graduate studies. It includes listings from the early 1920s through 1961 and some listings for 1962. No attempt was made to define what "recreation studies" are. The studies listed are those submitted by individuals and reference librarians upon request for "theses and dissertations related to recreation"; therefore, "recreation" is defined as each person has experienced it. Camping and outdoor recreation are not included. Partial annotations have been attempted. For the most part, these annotations have been taken from abstracts or summaries submitted by faculty advisors or investigators. A cross-reference topical index has been compiled, based on the titles and partial annotations. There are 961 items, listed alphabetically by author. (Author/JA)

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A Bibliography of
RESEARCH
(THESES and DISSERTATIONS ONLY)

Related to
RECREATION

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STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA
IOWA CITY, IOWA

1962

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READ THIS FIRST !!

- to learn what is in this Bibliography
- and its limitations

Theses and dissertations only

This bibliography lists theses and dissertations only, not projects completed as part of graduate studies. It includes listings through 1961 and some listings for 1962. (M) refers to masters and (D) to doctors studies.

For studies by departments, agencies, institutions, and individuals, obtain from the National Recreation Association, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11, New York, its annual listing of studies and research.

Subject coverage

No attempt was made to define what "recreation" studies are. The studies are those submitted by individuals and reference librarians upon request for "theses and dissertations related to recreation;" therefore, recreation is defined as each person has experienced recreation. Admittedly this is a weakness in coverage, but one has to start somewhere!

CAMPING AND OUTDOOR EDUCATION are not included (except for a couple miscellaneous listings) since the American Camping Association, Bradford Woods, Martinsville, Indiana, maintains a published bibliography and also endeavors to keep it up to date through its Research Memo. The bibliography was completely revised, enlarged, and verified 1962 spring. This new edition is available from the foregoing address for $1.50.

Annotations

In an effort to make the bibliography more helpful, partial annotations have been attempted. For the most part, these annotations have been taken from abstracts or summaries submitted by faculty advisors or investigators.

Corrections - additions

In spite of verification through reference librarians of the various institutions (not quite 100% response), there will be errors and omissions. PLEASE send these in so that supplements or subsequent editions may be more accurate.

Also, as studies are undertaken and completed, if they will be sent in with complete data and short abstract, supplements can keep the Bibliography up-to-date. Complete cooperation will be given to the National Recreation Association in their annual listing.

Verification

Reference librarians from each institution were asked to verify their institution's list.

Index

For your convenience, a cross-reference topical index has bee compiled based upon the titles and partial annotations. The index should be used as a starter, not as an exhaustive or complete listing of all studies on the subject.

An index of studies by institutions has also been compiled.

How to obtain theses and dissertations

1. Interlibrary loan

Contact your local library to obtain theses or dissertations for you on Interlibrary Loan. Most college and university libraries participate in this program, if you have difficulty obtaining materials through a public library.

2. Microfilms or microcards

Almost all doctoral studies in the last ten years and some of the masters studies may be obtained either on microfilm or microcards. For doctoral studies, consult Dissertation Abstracts and your local library. There are several microfilm libraries; the most active one in the recreation field is University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Michigan - but check with your library to see if they have the study you wish and the cost. Microfilm costs vary by size of the study with the majority running between $2-$3.50.

Acknowledgements

The compiler wishes to express special thanks to:

- George Butler and the National Recreation Association whose annual listings formed the initial core of the Bibliography and whose cooperation in securing and verifying the studies is greatly appreciated.
- the many reference librarians of the colleges and universities who took time to check the listings for their institution, correct and add to it.
- the American Recreation Society Studies and Research Committee, 1960-61, which provided the impetus initially for a compilation of studies.
- the many recreation educators who took of their time to send in brief abstracts or summaries of studies.

*** It is hoped that this Bibliography will serve well to build a finer body of knowledge for the recreation movement and profession through research. ***

Send recommendations for a more functional Bibliography, corrections, and additions to Betty van der Smissen, Women's Gym, S.U.I., Iowa City, Iowa.

1. Abrahams, Joseph. An analysis and projection of recreation services for the Illinois State Training School for Girls. (M) University of Illinois 1961, pp.92.

   The problem was to relate the general principles of recreation to a special setting in order to recommend a year-round program for this and similar institutions. Limitations of the study: The questionnaire used was sent only to girls training schools. Also, (1) the different geographical locations and climates make it difficult to compare programs; (2) the size and populations of schools and the size and quality of the various school staffs made comparisons difficult; (3) in some instances, misinterpretations of questions hindered the correlation of replies. Methodology: (1) Examination of selected materials pertaining to juvenile delinquency, (2) Questionnaire survey, and (3) Personal observation. Twenty-four Girls Training Schools throughout the country returned the questionnaire.

   The history of the Illinois State Training School for Girls is discussed in the thesis followed by the history of the development of the recreation program at the school. Included is a report of the recreation program developed in the summer of 1956 by the investigator. Results and interpretations received from the various methods used are the basis for a guide in recommending a year-round program for the School with emphasis on the following: (1) objectives, (2) staff organization, qualifications, number and training, (3) activities, (4) present and proposed facilities, and (5) budget.

   Conclusion: In addition to the projection of a program, the thesis bears out the investigator's fundamental conviction that recreational objectives and influences are varied and significant, and applicable to persons with deep personal problems as well as to those who are well adjusted and "normal" in every way. Hence, training schools should include a year-round recreation program as a part of their rehabilitation effort.

2. Adams, Frederick C. A survey of community recreation in Gresham, Oregon. (M) University of Oregon, 1952.

3. Agin, Marjorie. Influence of childhood interests on adult recreation. (M) University of California, Los Angeles, 1962, 57 pp.

4. Aldrich, Alexander. A recreation department for New York City. (M) New York University, 1960.

5. Alexander, Mary V. The relationship between the muscular fitness of the well-adjusted child and the non-well adjusted child. (D) University of Michigan, 1956.

6. Allen, Aubrey J. The summer recreation programs of colleges and universities of the Rocky Mountain area. (M) University of Colorado, 1953.

7. Allen, Catherine Louise. A program for rural recreation in Tennessee. (D) New York University, 1955.

Program of community-centered recreation for the rural areas of the State of Tennessee including the construction of a core recreation program and the composition of a primer of materials and methods of social recreation.

8. Alvernaz, Gloria Lorraine. The development of criteria for the selection of recorded music for educational modern dance accompaniment. (M) Washington State University, 1960, 128 pp.

Developed criteria for the selection of suitable recordings of music for educational modern dance accompaniment. This criteria intended to be utilized as a flexible guide by the inexperienced beginning modern dance teacher who does not have an accompaniest. Criteria developed from a systematic review of the literature, then rated by a jury of four specialists in their respective fields of music and dance; a revised criteria was rated by a second group of twenty-one specialists. The appendix contains a comprehensive list of available recordings appropriate for each of the five basic areas covered in the study.

9. Aly, Martha Alice. Ethical concepts for recreation professionals. (M) University of Illinois, 1959, 142 pp.

Problem: to discover the fundamental ethical concepts of the recreation profession held by selected American leaders within and outside of the recreation profession, and through the establishment of such concepts, to provide a foundation for the establishment of a code of ethics for the recreation profession.

Limitations: (1) the purposive sampling survey method selected as a minor method of research limited the number of responses which could be considered; the investigator chose to submit the basic concepts to a few persons in positions of professional leadership rather than to many persons in minor positions. (2) Since one's interpretation of philosophical concepts is somewhat dependent upon his understanding of terms, this study was necessarily limited by semantical difficulties. (3) The investigator's inability to anticipate and to scale objectively all possible reasons for agreement or disagreement. (4) The validity of a philosophical study is always limited by the author's ability to discipline his examination of values, to choose among them objectively, and to represent them in their truest form.

Method: The philosophical method, employed in the conception of the original concepts and in the examination of literature and responses. Survey method was a minor method. The questionnaire and jury techniques were employed. The jurors consisted of: (1) the past presidents of the American Recreation Society; (2) the state presidents of the American Recreation Society; (3) the members of the Code of Ethics Committee for the American Recreation Society; (4) the national staff members of the ARS; (5) leaders in the fields of philosophy, sociology, medicine, education, theology, anthropology, and law who have demonstrated their interest in the cultural and social problems of this century.

Conclusions:
1. The ethical codes of professional and business groups reveal many common features. Of particular significance is the emphasis placed upon the

responsibility of the professional person to increase his knowledge, and to assist and serve his fellow man.
2. The literature of the recreation profession clearly indicates that the primary concern of the recreator is the welfare and satisfaction of the people with whom he works.
3. In order to increase the value and general acceptance of the proposed concepts, the jurors' recommendations for greater simplicity and clarity should be implemented in the revision of the concepts.
4. Since 85% of the professional persons included in this study either agreed or strongly agreed with the proposed concepts, these concepts may be considered widely accepted beliefs of the recreation profession.

Recommendations based on the findings of this study:

1. The fundamental features of the ethical codes of other professions should be examined in order to determine their relevance and value to a code of ethics for the recreation profession.
2. Since the establishment of an ethical code does not assure ethical practices, any code of ethics adopted by the recreation profession should be evaluated frequently. When it no longer reflects the living beliefs of recreators, it should be revised or discarded.
3. The recreator's concern with the welfare and satisfaction of the people with whom he works should be included in the basic concepts of the recreation profession.
4. Because of their wide acceptance by the jurors, the ethical concepts proposed and revised in this study should be recognized as fundamental beliefs of recreation professionals, and should be implemented in further studies concerned with recreation philosophy. Revised concepts:

Concept I. Recreation is of paramount importance because it shares a fundamental relationship with all persons, professions and efforts which aim toward the betterment of mankind.

Concept II. Although recreation is a complement to all things good, it is not a singular solution to the problems of mankind. For this reason, the recreation professional must practice purposeful cooperation with other disciplines, and must assert positive leadership in the realization of his goals.

Concept III. If the recreation profession is to help conquer the leisure problems which threaten our civilization, its professional people must pursue any avenue which will add greater production to good intention, and scientific evidence to personal conviction.

Concept IV. The recreation professional must make full use of his abilities to help man develop the capacity and willingness to choose truly recreative activities.

Concept V. Recreation professionals must revere and support the truth that recreation is for all people. Although recreation activities are included in therapeutic and correctional programs, their values are by no means limited to the unhealthy members of our society.

Concept VI. Activities designed for therapeutic and corrective use may have recreative values if they are chosen by and satisfying to the participant.

Concept VII. The recreator is charged with the obligation to develop and maintain high standards of conduct. He should accept the opportunity to share these standards with others.

Concept VIII. The recreator has a responsibility to the society in which he lives to contribute positively to the fullest limit of his capabilities

Concept IX. The primary concern of the recreator is the people with whom he comes in contact. The activities and facilities he provides are only tools to help each individual achieve greater happiness and satisfaction.

10. Amacker, Jo Ann. A study of organized recreation for summer session students colleges for women throughout the United States. (M) Texas Women's University, 1956.

11. Amorin, Jose P. A recreation program for rural communities in the Philippines. (M) State University of Iowa, 1955.

12. Anderson, Audrey N. A study of the recreational interests and needs of the community of Geneseo, Illinois. (M) Ohio University, 1959, 73 pp.

    Purpose: to survey the municipal recreational services and facilities, to determine the interests and needs of the community, and, on the basis of these findings, to propose a summer recreation program in Geneseo, Ill.

13. Anderson, Duane Howard. An investigation of factors relating to the organization and conduct of an industrial recreation program for the Kenworth Motor Truck Corporation, Seattle, Washington, 1954. (M) University of Washington. 1955, 65 pp.

14. Anderson, Evans L. The relationship between mental health and achievement in adolescents. (D) University of Denver, 1951, 166 pp. Microcard.

15. Anderson, Jackson M. The development of personnel standards for leadership duties in public recreation. (D) New York University, 1948, 123 pp. Microcard.

    Factor analysis to determine standards of leadership duties in public recreation. Surveyed the opinions of recreation experts and listed ten personal qualifications of importance.

16. Anderson, Raymond Lloyd. Problems of private land use for recreation in Wisconsin. (D) University of Wisconsin, 1959. Microfilm. 183 pp.

    Studied land use around three typical lakes to determine the extent and type of development and the problems encountered in recreational land use.

17. Angello, Joseph F. An architectural development of the Granite Bay Beach at Folsom Lake, California. (M) University of California, 1957. Los Angeles.

18. Arbegast, David E. A development study of the proposed interior greenbelt for San Francisco. (M) University of California, Berkeley, 1953.

19. Armstrong, Allen Vern. The first fifty years of municipal recreation programs in the State of Washington, 1906-1956. (M) University of

Washington, 1956.

Found that recreation programs usually begin as a volunteer, non-governmental function because community leaders believe in them.

20. Armstrong, Marvin R., Jr. A study of conditions relative to the safe operation and use of playgrounds. (M) University of Illinois, 1959, 71 pp.

Summarizes present safety practices. Identifies playground hazards. Suggests materials and methods to meet established safety criteria.

21. Arnold, Marvin Dallas. A study of public recreation in Tippecanoe County, Indiana. (M) Purdue University, 1950.

22. Arnold, Serena Ellen. Desirable practices for the administration of consolidated municipal park and recreation departments. (D) Indiana University, 1955. Microcard. 31 page summary "Desirable Practices ..." available for nominal cost from American Institute of Park Executives, Oglesbay Park, Wheeling, West Virginia.

23. Arnott, Michael Richard. A study of skiing accidents occurring at selected skiing areas in Western Washington and Western British Columbia in 1957-58. (M) University of Washington, 1958.

Findings helpful in accident prevention to first aid patrols, chair-lift operators, etc.

24. Ashcraft, Kenneth B. The effect of physical recreation activities on psychopathic patients. (M) University of Denver, 1938.

25. Asour, Mourad Grant. Leisure time activities of the Egyptian secondary school boys. (M) Springfield College, 1939.

26. Atkinson, William A. A method for the recreational evaluation of forest land. (M) University of California, 1956. Los Angeles.

27. Austin, Margaret Jean. A study of the recreational needs of the City of Delaware, Ohio. (M) Ohio State University, 1960.

28. Auyong, Flora Taunani. An analysis of present participation and express interests in school recreational activities at Lamar Junior High School, Laredo Texas with recommendations to the development of a school recreation program. (M) Texas Woman's University, 1956.

29. Bachrach, Arthur Julian. An analysis of research in mental hygiene and its implications for educational practice. (D) University of Virginia, 1952, 259 pp., microcards.

30. Bagwell, John Worth. Suggested administrative procedures in physical education and recreation in the high schools of Franklin Parish, Louisiana to satisfy state requirements. (M) Louisiana State University, 1939.

31. Bair, Mildred Luli. A study of the organized junior hostess programs in the defense services department of the YWCA and the armed services department of the YMCA. (M) George Williams College, 1956.

32. Balen, Herman. Effect of the discontinuance of supervision of certain Philadelphia Bureau of Recreation play areas upon the delinquency rate of boys aged 16 to 20 years inclusive. (M) Temple University, 1934.

33. Bales, Mary Bush. Utilizing college corecreation as a factor in social interaction. (M) Louisiana State University, 1941.

34. Baley, James A. Recreation and the aging process. (D) Ohio State University, 1952, 469 pp., microcards.

35. Ball, Edith Louise. A study of recreation functions and personnel in selected private agencies; to determine the implications for the selection and preparation of personnel by the colleges and employment of the personnel by the agencies. (D) New York University, 1953, 607 pp., Microfilm.

Analyzes the recreation functions performed by personnel in selected private agencies and shows the relationship between the functions performed and the professional preparation of the personnel.

36. Ballin, Marian Ruth. An evaluation of adult group guidance. (D) Stanford University, 1954, 176 pp., microfilm.

37. Bannon, Joseph J. A study of the recreation tax as levied by special park districts in Illinois. (M) University of Illinois, 1958, 84 pp.

Analysis of appropriation ordinances and expenditures by park districts of Illinois.

38. Barksdale, Rubie Jeannie. Social and economic influences on the origin of dance. (M) George Peabody College for Teachers, 1930.

39. Barron, Jules. A personality study of individuals with seen and unseen physical handicaps. (D) New York University, 1952, 245 pp. Microfilm.

Two groups of 15 each could not be considered to be differentiated on (1) too high goals, (2) resistence to authority; negativism, (3) hypochondriasis, (4) irritability, restlessness, (5) suppression of emotions, (6) low tolerance level, (7) impulsivity, and (8) inhibition. Differentiating characteristics were lability and conformity. No separate and distinct personality patterns could be established for the seen and unseen groups.

40. Bartelma, David C. A study of the practices and policies of state departments of education in the administration and supervision of health, physical education, recreation and safety. (D) University of Colorado, 1948.

41. Bartholomew, Warren M. An investigation of the relationship between the range and intensity of interests in recreational activities and certain environmental, educational, and personality adjustment factors of college

freshmen men. (D) Pennsylvania State University, 1953, 142 pp.

42. Barton, Fred. Planned outdoor school-park facilities for Puente. (M) Whittier College, 1955.

43. Bartos, Otomar Jan. Leadership in teen-age clubs. (D) Yale University, 1957.

44. Bash, Charles E. The recreational interests of male Purdue freshmen as related to their professional goals. (M) Purdue University, 1956.

45. Batchelor, Wilbur C. Changing conceptions of leisure and leisure education. (D) University of Pittsburgh, 1936.

46. Baxter, Barbara Joan. A historical study of the undergraduate recreational program of the University of Illinois student union. (M) Smith College, 1957.

Traces development 1942 - 1956 and cites trends.

47. Beahm, John Lynford. A study of the recreational programs offered the citizens of Everett, Washington, and their attitude toward the need for improved recreation services. (M) University of Washington, 1960, 114 pp.

48. Bearden, Francis W. An analysis of state controls governing public swimming areas in the United States. (D) Teachers College, Columbia University, 1954.

49. Bearley, William L. A survey and an evaluation of college student training courses in recreation. (D) University of Wyoming, 1953.

50. Beasley, Turner Overby. Survey - organized recreational activities in the C.C.C. camps in Tennessee. (M) George Peabody College, 1935.

51. Beauchesne, Jean-Marc. Recommended provincial legislation for the regulation of public bathing areas and facilities in Quebec, Canada. (M) University of Illinois, 1961.

Problem: To suggest regulatory legislation or at least the contents of such legislation, which might be recommended to the Provincial Legislature of Quebec, Canada, for the control of sanitary and safety conditions of public swimming and bathing facilities and areas in that Province.

Method: Historical method was used to examine the existing legislation and the legal requirements as they were related to this problem. After review of various recommended laws, codes, and guide lines suggested for the formulation of such legislation, a provincial act was prepared and then it was suggested that it be presented for enactment to the Legislature. Survey method was used to evaluate the recommended Act. Fifteen professional persons were selected as a jury for evaluation of the Act.

52. Becker, Beverly June. The construction of slides to illustrate equipment, playing areas, and basic techniques in selected recreational sports. (M) Woman's College, University of North Carolina, 1954.

Includes croquet, horseshoes, boccie, pocket billiards, shuffleboard, table tennis. Slides for motivation of individuals regardless of their skill level and for instruction in the fundamental techniques of the activities.

53. Bedrosian, Samuel S. An investigation of the summer community recreation needs for the youth of Rochelle, Illinois. (M) Northern Illinois University, 1957.

54. Begelman, Jack. Relationships of body build, physical performance, intelligence, and recreational interests to occupational choice. (D) University of Michigan, 1951, 253 pp.

Study found that the traditional tests based on intelligence and intellectual achievement were not completely adequate for use in vocational guidance.

55. Bell, Florence. The development of public playgrounds. (M) George Peabody College, 1932.

56. Bell, Margaret E. The relationship of motor capacity and motor ability to relative emotional adjustments in high school girls. (M) State University of Iowa, 1938.

57. Bell, Martha Frost. Play for the needs of the child. (M) George Peabody College, 1926.

58. Bell, Myrtle Lee. The relationship of selected variables to success of part-time recreation personnel employed as summer playground leaders. (D) University of Texas, 1960, 134 pp.

59. Benner, Robert E. The present extent of cooperation between park districts and school districts in selected Illinois municipalities under 150,000 population. (M) University of Illinois, 1956, 75 pp.

Indicates that many school and park leaders recognize the principle of cooperative planning and development of community recreation facilities, but few show evidence of having applied it.

60. Bennett, Royal Gordon. A study of the boys' intramural programs in selected class AAAA and class AAA high schools in Texas. (M) University of Texas, 1961, 51 p.

61. Benson, Kenneth R. A manual of craft activities for summer playground leaders and camp counsellors. (D) New York University, 1956.

Manual based on personnel data from 1004 camp counsellors and playground leaders and program data from cooperating camps and municipalities.

62. Berry, Chester Arthur. Planning a college union building. (D) Teachers College, Columbia University, 1956.

63. Bessey, Shirley M. The recreation laboratory road to leadership. (M) University of Wisconsin, 1957, 46 pp.

Appraises effectiveness of laboratories.

64. Bickerstaff, C. Raymond. A survey of professional organizations for personnel in health, physical education, and recreation. (M) University of Texas, 1953, 91 pp.

65. Bicknell, Lansing Lewis. A study of recreation in the works progress administration, district six, western Massachusetts. (M) Springfield College, 1937.

66. Bike, Edward L. Contributions of college intramural activities to post-college recreational activities of Williams' college graduates of the classes 1920, 1925 and 1930. (M) New York University, 1931.

67. Birmingham, Joseph J. Tort liability of municipalities in Pennsylvania for public park and recreation services. (M) Pennsylvania State University, 1960, 138 pp.

68. Black, David H. A guide to research sources in physical education, health and recreation at New York University. (M) New York University, 1947.

69. Blackburn, Martha. The development of an evaluation tool for determining the strengths and weaknesses of service club programs for the Strategic Air Command of the United States Air Force. (M) Florida State University 1956.

General program criteria for these divisions: administration, personnel, facilities, programs.

70. Blackman, Darrell. Biographies of recreation leaders in the United States. (M) University of Texas, 1950, 314 pp.

71. Blackman, Ethel Gentry. Manual of water activities for play and recreation. (M) George Peabody College for Teachers, 1931.

72. Blass, Marilyn Louise. Hospital recreation in a psychiatric setting. (M) University of North Carolina, 1956.

73. Blakey, Lois. A study of 50 unselected social service cases coming to the out-patient department of the Boston Psychopathic Hospital, with special emphasis upon the problem of recreation and social contacts. (M) Smith College, 1926.

74. Blazier, Robert. A study of the values found in using play therapy with children in a public school situation. (M) MacMurry College, 1957.

75. Bliss, Jean Gallscher. Personality development situations in recreation. (M) University of Utah, 1951, 65 pp.

76. Bliss, Percival M. The uses of playground apparatus in selected California elementary schools. (D) University of California, Berkeley, 1953.

77. Blore, Wallace E. The development of summer recreation by the Washington State Department of Education. (M) University of North Dakota, 1947.

78. Bober, Bernard Robert. An analysis of recreation expenditures for urban areas in the North. (M) University of Pennsylvania, 1958, 89 pp.

79. Bohman, Charles Frederick. A study of the recreation program in Veterans Hospitals. (M) University of Utah, 1950, 218 pp.

80. Boissey, R. R. A study of the leisure time interests and habits of retired faculty members at the University of Illinois. (M) University of Illinois, 1952.

81. Bomberg, Sara. A descriptive analysis of social group work in a hospital setting in relation to a physical medicine rehabilitation program. (M) University of Pittsburgh, 1949.

82. Bond, Marjorie Helen. The contributions of community agencies of Springfield towards the development of recreational habits for teen-age girls. (M) Smith College, 1947.

83. Boone, Elwood B. A study of the relationship between recreational interest, intelligence, scholastic achievement, personality and vocational interest. (D) University of Michigan, 1945.

84. Boothe, Leroy Edward. A study of industrial recreational activities in Lafayette, Indiana. (M) Purdue University, 1942.

85. Borgman, Clayton H. Relationship of football injuries to weather and field conditions. (M) Western Michigan University, 1956.

86. Bos, Bert P. A digest of the laws and court decisions relating to the uses of school property. (D) New York University, 1937.

87. Boureois, Vesta Richard. A survey regarding leisure; schools an agency for developing interests. (M) George Peabody College for Teachers, 1934.

88. Bowen, John Marlo. A proposed recreation program for Goldendale, Washington. (M) University of Utah, 1959, 100 pp.

89. Bower, Philip A. The relation of physical, mental, and personality facts to popularity in adolescent boys. (D) University of California, Berkeley 1941, 143 pp.

90. Boyd, Nina Piper. Study of the summer recreation program administered by the Portage Township Park Board. (M) Western Michigan University, 1954.

91. Brace, Harry H. A study of the adjustment and success of day campers in the downtown Seattle YMCA day camp. (M) George Williams College, 1961.

92. Brademas, D. James. The leisure time interests of fifty delinquent boys prior to commitment to the Illinois State Training School for Boys, St. Charles, Illinois. (M) University of Illinois, 1955, 145 pp.

93. Bradley, M. Virginia. Functional patterns in the Guadalupe Counties of the Edwards Plateau. (M) University of Chicago, 1949, 153 pp.

94. Bray, Maureen Clifton. The history of the Canadian Association for Health Physical Education and Recreation, Inc. (M) University of Oregon, 1957.

95. Bryant, Spurgeon Q. Leisure time activities and interests of high school students of Lanier School. (D) Colorado College of Education, Greeley, 1953.

96. Brewer, Floyd Irving. A study of differing perceptions of the functions of college union governing boards. (D) Teachers' College, Columbia University, 1956.

Indicates areas of primary responsibility and areas which should not be the responsibility of the board, as well as cooperative responsibilities.

97. Brice, Agnes U. A study of leisure-time activities of rural high school pupils in three high schools in Caldwell Parish (La.). (M) Louisiana State University, 1937.

98. Bridgeman, Donald Francis. A survey of industrial recreation in the city of Springfield, Massachusetts. (M) Springfield College, 1948.

99. Brient, Ellen Louise. Organized recreation in the junior and senior high school at Radford School for Girls, El Paso, Texas. (M) Texas Woman's University, 1957.

100. Brightbill, Charles K. Public recreation publicity. (M) University of Pennsylvania, 1933, 133 pp.

101. Brinley, Eldon D. The recreational life of the Mormon people. (D) New York University, 1943.

102. Brock, Dora Inez. Recreation as a therapeutic process for the mentally ill. (M) Louisiana State University, 1940.

103. Brown, Albert L. Some relationships of employee recreation to industrial safety. (M) Purdue University, 1948.

104. Brown, Carol Morgan. Development of content for a guide to field work practices in recreation education at San Francisco State College. (M) San Francisco State College, 1961.

A study of field work practices conducted over a period of three years. The three basic groups concerned with field work were surveyed individually and collectively; students, institutions and agencies. In addition, comparative study of field work practices at other institutions was conducted and an extensive review of pertinent literature made. Results indicate the content of a guide to field work practices which meets the needs of San Francisco State College and which can be distributed among all three groups involved. It utilizes a basic approach to such a guide which could be adapted to any college situation.

105. Brown, Ella Corinne. A proposed core of professional recreation courses for undergraduate students. (M) Montana State University, 1961.

106. Brown, Florence Irene. Play activities for children of impaired vision. (M) George Peabody College for Teachers, 1931.

107. Brown, Francis E. The definition and measurement of the travel and vacation industry. (D) University of Pennsylvania, 1959, 143 pp.

108. Brown, Helen L. Guidelines for the operation and conduct of private outdoor swimming schools for elementary school children. (M) University of California, Los Angeles, 1954.

109. Brown, Mildred Marguerite McConnel (Mrs. R.W. Brown). A program of physical recreation for a group of handicapped children in the Northampton area. (M) Smith College, 1951.

110. Browning, Katheryne Crawley. The municipal playgrounds of Richmond. (M) Richmond Professional Institute, 1936.

111. Brownlee, Janet. Recreation services in homes for the aged. (M) University of California, Los Angeles, (in progress).

112. Brownlow, Kent. A comparative study of the Hyde Park Neighborhood Club and the Hyde Park YMCA. (M) George Williams College, 1955.

113. Brouwer, Tony. The limitation of the work week: an analysis of its rationale, enforcement, and economic effects. (D) University of Michigan, 1958, 268 pp., microfilm.

Poses problem of the substitution of leisure for increases in real wages. Reflects on leisure as "economic good."

114. Brueckheimer, William R. The significance of the recreation industry in Alger County, Michigan. (D) University of Michigan, 1954, 146 pp.

115. Bruns, Keith Kermit. Trends in playground equipment. (M) Washington State University, 1961, 67 pp.

116. Buckley, Nelle. Uses of dramatics in recreation services for dependents at a military base. (M) University of Wisconsin, (in progress).

117. Buell, Charles Edwin. Motor performance of visually handicapped children. (D) University of California, Berkeley. 1950, 160 pp.

118. Buice, Mary. Recreational therapy for the mentally and emotionally maladjusted personalities. (M) North Texas State Teachers College, 1938.

119. Buikema, Kent A. An analytical survey of a selected community recreation program which is supervised and conducted by a physical educator. (M) University of Illinois, 1953.

120. Burand, Jerry M. The teen lounge program at Mitchell House, Hartford, Connecticut. (M) University of Connecticut, 1957.

121. Bush, Buford O. History of recreation in California. (M) University of Pacific, (in progress).

122. Butterweck, Grace Ann. The trends in the policies of the American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation from 1942-1950. (M) Smith College, 1951.

123. Cabaniss, Ella Rachel. Procedures used in teaching a paralyzed child to swim, 1943-44. (M) University of Alabama. 1944, 113 pp.

124. Caddis, Beverly. The motivation of recreation. (M) University of Wisconsin, (in progress).

125. Cahn, L. Joseph. Contributions of Plato to Thought on physical education, health, and recreation. (D) New York University, 1941.

126. Caldwell, Lucile. A survey of municipal park and recreation facilities and an analysis of their adequacy by school districts in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. (M) University of Pennsylvania, 1945, 80 pp.

127. Campbell, George L. Recreational knowledge and activities of the delinquent and non-delinquent boy. (M) University of California, Los Angeles, 1941.

128. Carlini, Tod V. A study of the campus recreation at Utah State. (M) Utah State University, 1953.

129. Carlson, Alan J. A survey of senior adult work in the YMCA's of the United States. (M) George Williams College, 1960.

130. Carroll, John A. The role of the Urbana campus union in meeting the recreation needs of a body of commuting students. (M) University of Illinois, (in progress).

131. Carter, Robert Paul. The community college: its opportunity in leisure education. (D) Teachers College, Columbia University, 1957.

Of 252 college catalogs surveyed, 21% had education for leisure as an objective.

132. Carty, William T. Recreation programs for school district personnel. (D) University of Southern California, 1958.

Nine California unified school districts were studied in terms of ten areas of recreation as to whether they should sponsor recreation programs for their employees.

133. Casebeer, Arthur L. Social recreation of married students. (M) University of Wisconsin, 1957, 57 pp.

134. Casey, Dorothy. May festivals. (M) University of North Carolina, 1951.

135. Cassaro, Salvatore P. A study of community programs for the aging: Springfield Hobby Club, Inc., Springfield, Massachusetts. (M) University of Connecticut.

136. Castle, R.H. A rection survey of Cody, Wyoming, and vicinity. (M) University of Illinois (in progress).

137. Cawthorne, Elizabeth V. A survey of opportunities for the training of recreation leaders in states west of the Rocky Mountains. (M) University of California, Los Angeles, 1936.

138. Cawthorn, John A. Recreational and leisure-time interests of Webster Parish high school seniors. (M) Louisiana State University, 1937.

139. Chapman, Frederick Morey. The determination of the course areas for a graduate curriculum in hospital recreation. (D) Indiana University, 1958, 138 pp.

140. Chase, Miriam R. A survey of the recreational activities of the Pittsburgh Continuation School pupils outside of working hours. (M) University of Pittsburgh, 1933.

141. Chase, Ronald W. A plan for the layout and design of a preschool play lot. (M) University of Illinois, 1959.

142. Cheape, Eugenia Howell. The development and presentation of a May Day pageant. (M) George Peabody College for Teachers, 1929.

143. Chestnutwood,Charles Mark. The geographical bases of Pennsylvania's tourist industry. (D) Pennsylvania State University, 1954, 382 pp.

144. Chinkers, Arnold. A sociological analysis of public recreation in Niagara Falls, N.Y. (M) Purdue University, 1949.

145. Chissom, Bradon S. The development of workbooks for recreation fieldwork courses in hospital and municipal recreation at FloridaState University, 1957. (masters study) Florida State University, 1957.

146. Chowdhary, Rajendranath Singh. Does industrial recreation pay: a pilot study conducted in four selected companies in the Twin Cities. (M) University of Minnesota, 1960.

Purpose: to ascertain the extent to which various categories of employees participate in industrial recreation, and why others don't; and, to find what benefits are received by the company employees and their families along with specific relationship of an employee's participation and his absenteeism, accidents, rating of performance, character, etc. Statistical data was gathered from company records, the questionnaire method, and interview method. Chi-square was used to test relationship. Four companies were used in the study of which two were similar.

A highly significant relationship was found (positive) between participation and absenteeism with Company A. No significant relationships were found between participation and accidents. Variation was found within companies in regard to the relationship of performance, character, and attitude and participation. Companies D and B found a positive relation between participation and promotion. Companies B and C found a significant positive relationship between participation and morale.

Some eight recommendations were made which have specific value to those responsible for industrial recreation programs or planning to start a program.

Copy of study may be obtained from Industrial Relations Center, University of Minnesota, or National Industrial Recreation Association, 203 N. Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. Was also reported in Recreation Management.

147. Christ, Edward Channing. The adult stamp collector. (D) University of Missouri, 1957.

148. Chubb, H. Eugene. An analysis of employee attitudes toward industrial recreation. (M) Purdue University, 1953.

149. Churchill, John W. An analytical study of the meaning of the term "recreation". (M) University of Illinois, 1959, 87 pp.

150. Clark, Donald A. Development of community recreation in North Dakota. (M) University of North Dakota, 1949.

151. Clark, Donald E. A recreation survey of Mattoon, Illinois, and vicinity. (M) University of Illinois, 1959, 108 pp.

152. Clark, Garrett Austin. A playground administration and program for a community of 20,000. (M) Springfield College, 1940.

153. Clark, George W. Practices and policies of the administration of public recreation in Los Angeles County. (M) University of California, Berkeley, 1936.

154. Clarke, Alfred C. The use of leisure and its relation to social stratification. (D) Ohio State University, 1955.

155. Clarke, David H. Social status and mental health of boys as related to their maturity, structural characteristics and muscular strength. (D) University of Oregon, 1959, 121 pp.

Boys, ages 9-11 years, chosen most frequently by their peers had greater arm strength and were taller and heavier than those chosen least frequently; somewhat lower significance level on 12 cable-tension strength tests, hip width, and Rogers' strength index. No significant differences in experimental variables when a standard mental health inventory used with boys 12-14 years.

156. Coie, J. The recreational resources of Whitman County, Washington, 1923. (M) Washington State University, 1923, 54 pp.

157. Collier, Dorothy. A psychological analysis of the leisure-time activities of some individuals of normal and some of pre-psychotic personality. (D) New York University, 1936.

158. Condie, Mary Virginia. The relationship between the early recreational experiences of the parent and the life of the child. (M) Smith College, 1928.

159. Conover, Edward Arnell. The development of a method for the determination of costs of group work and recreation services. (D) Ohio State University, 1952.

160. Cook, Raymond. The present and potential use of public school facilities in tax-supported recreation programs of selected Missouri municipalities. (M) University of Illinois, 1955.

161. Coombs, Bertha L. The attitudes of employed women toward physical education experiences and the influence of their attitudes upon participation in industrial recreation programs. (M) Ohio State University, 1956.

162. Coombs, Fred M. The administrative organization for state recreation services in Pennsylvania. (D) New York University, 1957.

163. Cooper, Fletcher S. The role of the Myrtle Heege Community Center in the recreation program of Kalamazoo. (M) Western Michigan University, 1954.

164. Cooper, Samuel M. The control of interscholastic athletics. (D) Western Reserve University, 1956.

165. Corbin, Hyman D. A comparative study of public recreation in cities of 300,000 population and over with special emphasis on New York City. (D) New York University, 1946.

166. Cosman, Ralph H. A study of the industrial recreation program at Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation. (M) University of California, Los Angeles, 1951.

167. Covington, Louise Donaldson. The religious dance of ancient civilization and its modern revival. (M) George Peabody College, 1936.

168. Covington, Ruth. Hunting games, a source book for teachers and recreation leaders. (M) George Peabody College for Teachers, 1935.

169. Cox, James B. An analysis of the recreational activities of students in a small junior high school. (M) University of Florida, 1941.

170. Cox, Sanford. Survey of the recreation and leisure program of the Negro elementary schools in Williamson county. (M) Tennessee A & I, 1950.

171. Cox, Tyrus Raymond Cobb. A survey of recreation in Coleman, Texas. (M) University of Texas, 1961, 79 pp.

172. Craine, Lyle E. The Muskingum Watershed Conservancy District: an appraisal of a watershed management agency. (D) University of Michigan, 1957.

173. Crawford, Melvin M. Critical incidents in intercollegiate athletics and derived standards of professional ethics. (D) University of Texas, 1957, 366 pp.

174. Creager, Josephine A. A study of recreation for the mentally retarded in thirty selective residential schools. (M) University of Tennessee, 1957.

175. Creed, Clark Edwin. Relationship of male recreation participation to industrial efficiency. (M) Purdue University, 1946.

176. Crews, Edwin H. Some possibilities for the reconciliation of competition and cooperation in the present society through the medium of recreation. (M) Louisiana State University, 1939.

177. Criner, Herbert L. A survey of community playground facilities in the City of Tulare, California. (M) California State Polytechnic College, 1956.

178. Crist, John Richard. High school dating as a behavior system. (D) University of Missouri, 1951, 356 pp.

Data gathered by personal interview. Conclusions: (1) high school dating found to constitute a behavior system which was based partly upon sex and age-grading, (2) deep-seated inter-generational conflicts and tensions were found to be associated with authoritarian parental control, (3) girls were generally more active participants in the dating behavior system than boys, and (4) primary groups of the adolescent peer culture and that of family appeared to be important determinants of the behavior pattern.

179. Crockett, David S. Sports and recreational practices of Union and Confederate soldiers. (M) University of Maryland, 1958, 107 pp.

180. Croly, Marie E. Design of urban open space: the open core as an element of organization. (M) University of California, Los Angeles, 1958.

181. Crowe, Maxwell Thomas. A survey of recreation facilities and possibilities of the Eighth Congressional District of Louisiana. (M) Louisiana State University, 1940.

182. Cryer, Robert E. A study of and plan for community aquatic facilities, Rockford Park District, Rockford, Illinois. (M) University of Illinois, 1958, 176 pp.

183. Curtis, Staton Russell and Donald Frederick Sinn. A recreational survey of the City of Barre, Vermont. (M) Springfield College, 1947.

184. Dabney, LaVerne Edsel. A survey of recreational activities in the penal institutions of the midwest with a suggested program for Missouri State Penitentiary at Jefferson City, Missouri. (M) Northeast Missouri State Teachers College, 1956.

185. Daggett, J.R. A study of the leisure time activities of 200 high school pupils of Westfield, New Jersey. (M) New York University, 1932.

186. Daly, Ronald Thomas. A study of industrial recreation at Boeing Airplane Company. (M) University of Utah, 1960.

Study included objectives of the program, type of administrative organization, kind of leadership, participants in program, recreation facilities, activities, and financing.

187. Danovitz, Saul. The relationship of certain educational experiences in the secondary school to achievement in industrial success and leisure time activities in later life. (D) University of Pittsburgh, 1957.

188. Dant, Robert. A survey of current recreational facilities of Granite City, Illinois. (M) Northeast Missouri State Teachers College, 1956.

189. Darling, Fred Edgar. A leisure time analysis of retired public school teachers in Kentucky. (D) Indiana University, 1958.

Analyzed the uses of leisure time, reasons for participation or nonparticipation, and opinions on the carry-over value of various education areas of individuals in the State's Teacher Retirement System.

190. Davidson, Harriet J. A comparative study of selected curricula in the creative arts and recreation with suggestions for adaptations in the elementary schools of Louisiana. (M) Louisiana State University, 1940.

191. Davis, George E. The prevalence of hobbies and their educational significance. (D) State University of Iowa, 1937, 178 pp.

192. Davis, Lewis W. An investigation into the conduct and financial support of playground and recreational activities in selected states. (M) New York University, 1931.

193. Davis, Robert L. A survey of facilities and activities in private boys camps. (M) University of Utah, 1948.

194. De Carlo, William B. An analysis of the effects of job responsibilities upon the lives of the recreation executive and his family. (M) University of Illinois, 1959, 69 pp.

Conclusion: wives of executives as a group are dissatisfied with their husband's work schedule and feel that more time should be spent with their families in leisure-time activities.

195. De Hay, James Harvey. Recreation in the Texas prison system. (M) University of Texas, 1952, 93 pp.

196. de Hoyos, Benjamin F. A study of the present recreation activities of the foreign students on Brigham Young University campus. (M) Brigham Young University, 1961, 57 pp.

197. Del Gizzo, Lud. An evaluation of the Providence recreation department with the National Recreation Association schedule for appraisal of community recreation. (M) Boston University, 1956.

198. Deppe, Theodore Robert. An evaluation of selected techniques used for in-service training of professional recreation personnel. (D) Indiana University, 1953, 205 pp.

199. Desmond, Thomas J. A study of the development and use of leisure time with implications for education. (D) New York University, 1960, 527 pp.

Analysis of factors contributing to man's acquisition and use of leisure time. Concluded that response of education to the challenge of leisure has been inadequate.

200. Deutsch, Wilson Pershing. A survey of the recreation program in Caldwell, Texas. (M) University of Texas, 1953, 82 pp.

201. Dall, Evelyn. Recreation resources for high school students in South St. Joseph, Missouri. (M) State University of Iowa, 1942.

Survey found that regardless of scholarship, both sexes use commercial recreation establishments very much more frequently than public recreation, private welfare, or high school activities. Drug stores and cafes are the favorite, with movies third. Private welfare organization activities most popular are religious discussions and athletics. Sports and reading are favorite hobbies.

202. Dias, Nick. A study of selected phases of the community recreation program of LaVerne. (M) University of Southern California, 1954.

203. Dick, Charles Inglish. Contribution of the Missouri state game and fish department to public recreation. (M) George Peabody College, 1937.

204. Diehl, Leonard James. A national study of industrial recreation during 1939-1940. (M) Purdue University, 1940.

205. Dillon, Mary Theresa Veronica. Physical education and recreation for the feebleminded. (M) Ohio State University, 1934.

206. Di Miceli, Anthony E. Relation of leisure time activities to leisure time facilities for a group of 100 boys. (M) New York University, 1927.

207. Dimperio, Peter Paul. Juvenile delinquency in relation to municipal recreation. (M) Springfield College, 1932.

208. Dinoso, Lolita Pescador. Philippine dances adapted to the theatre. (M) Woman's College, University of North Carolina, 1956.

Twelve dances including brief history, word description of movements of the original dance, labanotation, music, costume designs and stage sets.

209. Dix. Gordon Ernest. Recreation facilities in Springfield, Massachusetts. (M) Springfield College, 1935.

210. Dobson, Evelyn Ezell. History and development of canoes and canoeing. (M) George Peabody College for Teachers, 1937.

211. Doctorow, Norman. A survey of the research done in the field of recreation at New York University since 1925. (M) New York University, 1947.

212. Dokos, James Chris. Leisure time activities and interests of University of Utah faculty members. (M) University of Utah, 1960. 116 pp.

Sample: 54 women, 239 men full-time faculty members.
Findings: 46.8% of leisure time per week (31 hrs. ave.) was spent in communicative activities. Rank order of activities: reading, television, gardening, attending church. Activities closely paralleled professional habits.

213. Dollahon, Glen F., Jr. Recreational interests of Cal Poly students. (M) California State Polytechnic College, 1953.

214. Dowell, Linus James. Indoor recreational games of freshman and sophomore college men. (D) University of Missouri, 1959, 388 pp.

Purpose: to determine the relationships between participation, achievement, and interest in indoor recreation games. Conclusions: (1) the group with lower intelligence and scholastic rank tend more toward motor games whereas the group with the high intelligence and scholastic rank tend more toward parlor games; (2) freshmen and sophomore college men participate in indoor motor games and indoor parlor games; (3) the ones who participate more frequently have a higher level of achievement and tend to be more interested in motor games than in parlor games. On the basis of the study, these recreational games might be considered for a physical education and recreation program in college -- badminton, basketball, billiards, bowling, bridge, checkers, chess, handball, hearts, monopoly, pitch, poker, pool, table tennis, volleyball, water basketball, water polo.

215. Dreiser, M. Vera. A study of health, physical education and recreation programs for women in municipally owned colleges and universities of the U.S.A. (D) New York University, 1944.

216. Duggins, George Herbert. Administration of industrial recreation. (M) Purdue University, 1942.

217. Dumas, Virginia. A guide for establishing and developing golden age recreation programs. (M) Florida State University, 1957.

218. Dunn, Leslie S. Jr. The municipal recreation program in Fort Bragg, California. (M) Utah State University, 1954.

219. Duvall, Miriam Reed. Contemporary attitudes and habits in social dancing. (M) George Peabody College for Teachers, 1937.

220. Donley, Edna Emma. The recreational or play pattern of the adolescent. (M) University of Colorado, 1940.

221. Ebarp, Donald F. An analysis of the attitudes of public recreation administrators in the Great Lakes Region toward selected national recreation organizations. (M) University of Illinois, 1959, 72 pp.

Organizations used were AAHPER, AIPE, ARS, NRA.

222. Edelbrock, Elbert. Music contests or festivals. (M) MacMurry College, 1948.

223. Edgren, H.D. An orientation in recreation for secondary school youth. (D) New York University, 1944.

224. Edmonds, Frances Jean. Effect of in-service training upon length of volunteer service at Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, California. (M) San Francisco State College, 1961.

Involved volunteer workers (Gray Ladies) in the American Red Cross program at Letterman General Hospital. An extensive questionnaire was circulated to two groups: (1) currently active volunteers, and (2) volunteers who had been active but had withdrawn from the program. The study attempted to determine if any relationships existed between selection, in-service training, and recognition, on the one hand, and the length of volunteer service and reasons for withdrawing, on the other hand.

The findings indicate that these factors are important and that in the case of Letterman General Hospital, the selection processes, the in-service training program, and the methods and extent of recognition have been adequate. In the vast majority of cases, those volunteers who withdrew from the program apparently did so because of personal reasons.

225. Edmund, William H. Trend of industrial recreation. (D) Temple University, 1936.

226. Edwards, Robert. A master plan for the development of the Stone Valley Recreation area. (M) Pennsylvania State University, 1961, 95 pp.

227. Edwards, William A. An analytical survey of selected types of non-conventional play equipment. (M) University of Illinois, 1961, 57 pp.

Problem: to investigate the present use and value of selected types of non-conventional play euqipment in public recreation agencies. Such equipment defined as "Equipment which has become obsolete in other fields and is being used as play equipment, such as obsolete airplanes, locomotives, automobiles, boats, and the like."

The study was limited to twenty departments. The values are based upon the subjective opinions of the superintendents. Findings and conclusions:

1. There are many types of non-conventional equipment which can be used as play equipment if a department is interested in acquiring them.
2. Interest, imagination, and persistence seem to be the answer to those departments wishing to acquire non-conventional play equipment.
3. Although this equipment is, in most cases, donated to the recreation agency, there is expense for transporting and installing the equipment.
4. Installation of this equipment should be done properly even though the cost may be high. If properly done, it will prove an asset in the long run not only in terms of maintenance costs but also in terms of safety and control of vandalism.
5. In general, all non-conventional equipment attracts a large number of children, and is of great interest to the public. Most non-conventional equipment is as safe as conventional equipment and excessive maintenance is present in only a few instances.
6. Non-conventional play equipment appears to stimulate the creative qualities in a child and encourages a child to use his imagination.
7. In terms of aesthetics, social values, physical values, and mental values, non-conventional equipment does not appear to make a substantial contribution.
8. Vandalism is a problem in many instances, especially in airplanes, but with proper installation and constant inspection this liability can be overcome.

Recommendations:

1. Recreation departments should inquire into the possibility of obtaining non-conventional play equipment for it has been found to be a valuable, popular, and creative addition to play areas.
2. All non-conventional play equipment should be properly installed (bolting down all loose objects, rounding off sharp edges, painting, etc.) when it is first placed on the play area.
3. Non-conventional equipment should be inspected continually for safety and maintenance defects and repairs should be made immediately.
4. To further insure the child against injury, tan bark or sand should be used under all non-conventional play equipment.
5. Non-conventional equipment should be located near a recreation center or playground shelter and flood lighted at night to curtail vandalism.
6. Departments should use imagination in acquiring and installing different types of non-conventional play equipment. Certainly there are different types of obsolete equipment other than those mentioned in this thesis which can be used as play equipment.

Photographs of non-conventional playground equipment are included in the study.

228. Elkin, Mary J. A survey of the recreation programs and facilities of the Bureau of recreation and the Board of public education in Philadelphia with consideration of coordination. (M) University of Pennsylvania, 1944, 163 pp.

229. Ems, Robert D. Legal opinions from January 1948 to May 1957 that affect recreation and park systems in Illinois. (M) University of Illinois, 1957.

230. Engelking, Glenn E. A community recreation program for Lovell, Wyoming. (M) University of Utah, 1953, 91 pp.

231. Engle, Richard M. A study of the use of time by a white gang in the area of Englewood as compared with the use of time by a Negro gang in the same area. (M) George Williams College, 1961.

232. Enright, Leon John. A recreation survey for State College, Pennsylvania. (M) Pennsylvania State University, 1950, 33 pp.

233. Eppley, Garrett G. An evaluation of the techniques employed in the provision of state services for public recreation in Indiana. (D) New York University, 1953, 332 pp.

234. Erickson, Lola. Study of conservation activities in outdoor education programs in California. (M) San Jose State College, 1955. Available in pamphlet under same title: Conservation Education Section, State Department of Natural Resources, Sacramento 14, California.

235. Erwee, Jorie J. The relation of industrial recreation to certain evidences of personnel morale. (M) Purdue University, 1948.

236. Estes, Mary Margaret.A Club program to meet the recreational needs and interests of Kirksville Junior High School students. (M) Northeast Missouri State Teachers College, 1956.

237. Eustis, Pennell S. An analysis of community recreation leadership expenditures in American cities with populations of 25,000-75,000. (M) Springfield College, 1952.

238. Evans, Hazel Allyne. Conditions at Old Hickory bearing upon recreation for women employees. (M) George Peabody College for Teachers, 1932.

239. Fabian, Tom. Case studies of selected park and recreation bond issue referenda in Illinois. (M) University of Illinois, 1961.

Problem: to discover and investigate the factors which appear to determine the success or failure of general obligation bond issue referenda for park and recreation purposes in Illinois and to recommend certain principles and procedures to be utilized in future referenda. Case study method was used.

Sample: six Illinois park and recreation authority general obligation bond issue referenda, three that passed and three that failed. The bond issue proposals were for a variety of park and recreation purposes such as swimming pools, community centers, land acquisition, and park site development. All the referenda selected were held during the three year period, 1959-1961.

Findings: The following factors appear to have been among those which may have determined the success or failure of referenda included in this study: size of bond issue, need for improvements, development of campaign organization, length of campaign, use of publicity media, strength of support, strength of opposition, time of referendum, type of election, attitude of electorate toward the managing authority, state of economy.

Recommendations: The following recommendations are intended to aid park and recreation managing authorities in their efforts to win voter approval for bond issue referenda:

1. The bond issue should not be permitted to exceed an amount which would necessitate an increase of more than five to eight dollars to the average home owner's tax bill.
2. An awareness should be developed among the electorate of the need for the proposed improvements. This is one of the goals to which publicity releases should be directed.
3. A campaign committee should be organized and given definite responsibility for promoting the bond issue proposal. While the executive committee should be kept small for maximum efficiency, the total committee should be as large as possible.
4. A minimum of six months should be allowed for conducting the campaign prior to the bond issue referendum. It requires time for committees to meet, for publicity to be prepared, etc.
5. A variety of media should be used to publicize the proposal. These might include brochures, displays, handbills, newspapers, radio, talks telephone, television, etc.
6. Emphasis should be placed on both the need for the proposed improvements and the benefits to be derived by the community therefrom. The success of the referendum depends on the individual voter having a full understanding of the bond issue.
7. Every effort should be extended to win the support of influential individuals and groups for the proposal. To do so, arrangements should be made to present the bond issue to civic and service clubs at every opportunity.
8. Sources of potential opposition to the passage of the bond issue should be sought out and contacted early in the campaign to see if they can be eliminated. An effective presentation of the proposal or, perhaps, a slight concession on a particular point may prove to be of major consequence.
9. Arguments offered by the opposition to the passage of the bond issue should be publicly refuted rather than ignored.
10. The date of the referendum should be scheduled to take full advantage of the seasonal nature of the proposed improvements.
11. Care should be taken to avoid having the referendum date follow too closely, less than a month, the annual issuing of tax bills or other governmental bond referenda.
12. A special election should be scheduled in preference to the inclusion of the bond issue as part of a general election. The danger of having the proposal become confused with other issues is, unfortunately, always present in a general election.

240. Fairchild, Robert L., Sr. Comparison of club memberships of high school youth and their parents of the Tulsa Greenwood area. (M) University of Tulsa, 1957.

Relationship to club and social recreation programs by occupational level of the parents.

241. Fallon, Thomas W. A guide for the organization and conduct of recreation programs in the afternoon centers of the public schools of NYC. (D) Teachers College, Columbia University, 1952.

242. Fatooh, John R. A study of the Hayes Valley recreation center in San Francisco. (M) University of California, Los Angeles, 1933.

243. Fawrup, Joan. The relationship of success in social dance to sensory rhythm, dynamic balance, and agility. (M) Washington State University, 1960. 66 pp.

Method: Jury rating was used to determine the success of the subjects in social dance. The Seashore Rhythm Test, the Stepping Stone Test, and the Illinois Agility Run were administered to each subject as measures of sensory rhythmic ability, dynamic balance, and agility respectively. The product-moment formula was used to determine relationship between the variables. The Spearman-Brown prophecy formula was applied to estimate reliabilities.

Results: reliabilities of the totals of the jury ratings were .846 and .858 for men and women subjects respectively. Reliabilities for the Seashore Rhythm Test were .825 and .879 respectively. Correlation coefficients between the variables were as follows: (1) .082 for men and .249 for women between social dance success and sensory rhythm as measured by the Seashore Rhythm Test, (2) .086 for the men and .183 for the women between social dance success and dynamic balance as measured by the Stepping Stone Test, (3) -.139 for the men and -.277 for the women between social dance success and agility as measured by the Illinois Agility Run.

The results of this investigation indicate that there is a low positive relationship between social dance success and sensory rhythm and dynamic balance, and a low negative relationship between social dance success and agility as measured by the instruments used in this study. Therefore, these factors, as measured by the instruments used in this study, are not predictors of social dance success. This study indicates to the teacher of beginning social dance that, as measured by the instruments used in this investigation, sensory rhythm, dynamic balance, and agility are of equal value in the predication of success in social dance.

244. Ferguson, Bruce W. A guide to the organization and administration of a summer recreation program for the veterans' park district, Cook County, Illinois. (M) Northern Illinois University, 1958.

245. Fernelius, Byrne C. A study of the content and administration of intramural sports programs in the high schools of Utah. (M) Utah State University, 1937.

246. Firman, LaRue G. A study of recreational activities and interests of men and women graduate students at the State University of Iowa. (M) State University of Iowa, 1938.

247. Fisher, Herbert L. A comparative study of athletic departments in clubs affiliated with the Indianapolis Athletic Club. (M) New York University, 1932.

248. Feldman, Morris. A study of the recreational facilities in the observatory district of Pittsburgh. (M) University of Pittsburgh, 1946.

249. Fitzgerald, Gerald B. An evaluation of the factors in the selection of professional recreation personnel in municipalities. (D) Indiana University, 1952, 265 pp.

250. Fitzgerald, Maurice R. A survey of recreation in the California prison system. (M) University of Wyoming,

251. Fitzgerald, Ruth. Training for worthy use of leisure. (M) University of Missouri, 1923.

252. Fitzgerald, Tom J. The historical development of recreation in Coffeyville, Kansas. (M) West Virginia University, 1956.

253. Flados, Norman D. A plan for outdoor facilities for physical education and municipal recreation at a new elementary school. (M) University of Texas. 1952.

254. Fletcher, N. Gwyn. Recreation's concern with sub-division enabling legislation. (M) West Virginia University, 1956.

255. Fliegler, Louis. A study of expressed interests of the mentally retarded: a comparative study of the interests, concerns, wishes, dislikes, and happiest times of the mentally retarded in public school and institution. (D) 1954, 266 pp.

Conclusions: chronological age had the most significant effect upon interest patterns, then sex differences. Race and mental level differences had no consistent effect upon interest patterns.

256. Folkman, Jerome Daniel. Patterns of social interaction related to certain psychosomatic diseases. (D) Ohio State University, 1953, 166 pp.

257. Fortenberry, Helen. An investigation of the types and forms of dance existing from 476 to 1500. (M) Women's College, University of North Carolina, 1955.

Characteristics of pre-classic dances and earlier dances; attempt to relate the dance forms of the two periods. Type of culture in which the dance occurred, when, where, and by whom dances were performed, dance acessories and music supplement the information.

258. Fortner, Bernard. History of municipal recreation department of District of Columbia, 1790-1954. (D) University of Maryland, 1956.

259. Fortune, Mary Evelyn. An analysis of the components of selected recreation activities engaged in by patients of Womack Army Hospital, (M)

University of North Carolina, 1959.

A study of recreation activities as one means for the fulfillment of social needs.

260. Foval, Russell J. An analysis of fringe area recreation problems in relation to tax-supported recreation services in selected Illinois communities. (M) University of Illinois, 1955.

261. Fox, John F., Jr. The organization and administration of recreation in a city with a population under 25,000. (M) New York University, 1931.

262. Fraleigh, Warren Parker. The influence of play upon social and emotional adjustment with implications for physical education. (D) Ohio State University, 1955, 243 pp.

263. France, Wellman Lyle. A study of relationships between tests of physical performance and various traits of personality. (D) Purdue University, 1953, 47 pp.

264. Frantz, Wellington H. Social group work with epileptic patients at Aspenwall Veterans Administration Hospital. (M) University of Pittsburgh, 1949.

265. Frazier, Leland. The organization and techniques of a model yacht regatta as a unit in an industrial arts program. (M) San Jose State College, 1955.

266. Frazier, Paul E. A study of the leisure time habits and interests of retired factory workers of the Studebaker Corporation. (M) University of Illinois, 1955.

267. Frederick, Holly Louise. An evaluation of recreation programs in state reformatories for women. (M) Louisiana State University, 1941.

268. Frederick, Mary Margaret. Specifications for the construction and care of playground equipment with recommendations for the incorporation of the safety color code. (M) Springfield College, 1955.

269. Freeman, Mia Christine. A study to determine some characteristics of dancers. (M) Women's College, University of North Carolina, 1954.

270. Frye, Mary Virginia. A proposed plan to coordinate student recreation on the campus of the University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana. (M) University of Illinois, 1955.

271. Fuhrmann, Leila E.A. A program of activities for girls' clubs: supplementing the experience of the home, school, and church. (M) Temple University, 1933.

272. Fujii, Masatoshi. An evaluation of the professional recreation curriculum in rehabilitation at Springfield College. (M) Springfield College, 1959.

273. Fuller, Pauline. A study of women's participation and the administration of intramural sports in the junior colleges of Utah. (M) Utah State University, 1953.

274. Fulton, James B. The relationship between selected personality traits and participation in different forms of athletics and gymnastics. (M) State University of Iowa, 1948.

275. Gable, William. A study of professional opinions regarding the promotion of junior high school football. (M) Claremont University, 1958.

276. Gabrielsen, Bramwell W. An analysis of the incidents related to water fatalities occurring in the United States. (D) University of Georgia, 1956, 60 pp.

Analyzes 1,309 accidents in 35 states. Cites recommendations for safety rules and prevention of accidents.

277. Gabrielsen, Stanley R. A recreation policy for communities in the State of California. (D) New York University, 1954.

278. Galbreath, Carroll Vernon. Leadership behavior in college social groups. (D) Stanford University, 1954, 193 pp.

Determines patterns of leadership behavior preferred by members of fraternities and sororities at the University of Denver.

279. Galloway, James L. The responsibility of the YMCA in meeting the nonsubsistence needs of the aged. (M) Ohio State University, 1953.

280. Gamble, Savilla Latham. A study of recreational trips as used in the case work treatment of sixteen girls. (M) Smith College, 1941.

281. Gandy, Vivian J. Approaches to teaching recreational dance to inexperienced adults. (M) University of Southern California, 1958, 87 pp.

282. Gangeness, Earl. An analysis of the out-of-class experiences of the ninth grade class of East Grand Forks Central High School. (M) University of North Dakota, 1955.

283. Gans, Herbert J. Recreational planning for leisure behavior: a goal-oriented approach. (D) University of Pennsylvania, 1957.

Attempts to apply a goal-oriented approach to public recreation planning.

284. Garbee, Eugene Emmett. Leadership in conducting physical education activities for character development. (M) George Peabody College for Teachers, 1933.

285. Gass, Stella James. The development and growth of the consolidated recreation council of Blount County. (M) University of Tennessee, 1957.

286. Gates, Elizabeth B. Community and county sponsored swimming instruction programs in North Dakota. (M) University of North Dakota, 1956.

287. Geiser, Daniel S. Resource use education with reference to programs of physical education in colleges of the Shenandoah Valley. (D) Teachers College, Columbia University, 1960.

Primary sources of material: correspondence, visitation, interviews, discussions with experienced persons in the use of on- and off-campus resources both in the field of physical education and community recreation. Men and women chairmen or directors of physical education programs responded to an inquiry asking comprehensive questions concerning the use of resources in their institution's program. Personnel representing 153 four-year degree-granting institutions, located in 46 states and the D.C. gave written information on the extent and nature of the use of resources throughout the United States.

Results show the advantage that additional resources bring to college students when campus facilities for their recreational and leisure time pursuits are limited. In addition the conclusions:

1. support and further illuminate the findings of previous studies.
2. examine the nature of the use of off-campus resources in education and make application of the principles of resource-use education to physical education.
3. point out increased opportunities for the use of on-campus, non-departmental resources that have implications for the college program of physical education.
4. note the variety of human, natural, commercial and other resources available in many college communities.
5. determine some of the relationship underlying the use and sharing of resources between the college departments of physical education and other agencies of the college and community.
6. present guides for the solution of problems and issues that arise in institutions of higher education located in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia.

288. Generoso, Remedios Brual. A study of the methods and techniques of recruiting and retaining volunteer activity leaders in six community agencies. (M) University of Illinois, 1954.

289. George, Frederick Walter. A survey of the attitudes of selected male students toward physical education and recreational activities at the University of Oregon. (M) University of Oregon, 1958, 101 pp.

290. Georgedes, Nola Athena. A recreation program for the youth of Price, Utah. (M) University of Utah, 1956, 63 pp.

291. Gehr, John L. A workbook of measurement and evaluation in physical education, health education and recreation. (D) New York University, 1953.

292. Gier, James Dale. The relationship of physical ability to certain psychological scores and ratings among mentally retarded boys. (M) University of Washington, 1959, 96 pp.

Conclusion: very little relationship between physical ability and predicted social behavior among mentally retarded boys.

293. Gilanders, Dorothy. A suggested recreation program for the city of Tempe, Arizona. (M) University of Southern California, 1953.

294. Gilbert, Charles J. A study of the leisure-time training of five selected youth-serving agencies. (M) Louisiana State University, 1941.

295. Giles, Hershel Robert. An evaluation of the professional recreation courses at the University of Minnesota. (D) Indiana University, 1957, 161 pp.

Appraisal based on check list of recreation duties, interviews with college alumni, and study of professional recreation courses from 1946-53.

296. Gillett, Arley F. A basis for the effective use of the school facilities for community recreation in Peru, Illinois, a city of approximately 10,000 population. (M) New York University, 1942.

297. Gilmore, Charles A. The work-study program of the Philadelphia Department of Recreation. (M) University of Pennsylvania, 1960, 64 pp.

298. Girtch, Clarence Marvin. A survey of knowledges and competencies of superintendents responsible for combined park and recreation departments. (M) University of Illinois, 1957, 98 pp.

Sample includes only superintendents in U.S. cities under 100,000 who are members of the AIPE. Data based on their opinions as to relative importance of several administrative functions.

299. Glazier, Howard. A study of the needs for a public swimming pool in the Beacon Hill community of Seattle, Washington, and possible methods for financing such a pool. (M) University of Washington, 1961.

300. Gleckler, Margaret Jacqueline. A study of the development and evaluation of a program of recreational therapy for severely involved poliomyelitis patients. (D) Texas Woman's University, 1959.

Records the development and evaluation of a program during a period of 17 months; the integration of the program with the medical management of the patients, and the determination of its suitability in reference to its influence on each patient's recovery pattern. Thirty case studies on patients 19 years of age or older. Recommendations made for the development of recreational therapy programs for severely involved poliomyelitis patients.

301. Glickstein, Aaron. A study of the leisure time habits of young workers and recreational possibilities for them; a study of present habits and recreational possibilities of students in the East New York Continuation School, (M) New York University, 1932.

302. Glidewell, William Foster. A survey of recreation in Laredo, Texas. (M) University of Texas, 1956, 104 pp.

303. Godwin, Betty Alice. A study of the use of dance as a therapeutic aid, with special reference to the mentally ill. (M) University of North Carolina, 1954.

304. Goering, Oswald H. The duties of selected Protestant church recreation directors in Indiana. (D) Indiana University, 1956, 286 pp.

Individuals interested in church recreation must also qualify themselves in a variety of other church-related duties.

305. Gold, Irwin H. The role of a private agency in the recreation program of a public housing project. (M) University of Pittsburgh, 1943.

306. Goldfeld, Abraham. Social, educational and recreational activities in model housing developments, with special reference to Sunnyside, New York City. (M) New York University, 1932.

307. Golding, L.A. A study of the need and a plan of action for the establishment of a municipal recreation department in Cape Town, South Africa. (M) University of Illinois, 1953.

308. Goldsmith, Edward Jerome. Parent and peer group attitudes toward Little League Baseball. (M) San Diego State College, 1955, 52 pp.

309. Golightly, William D. Metropolitan park and recreation area planning; a discussion of objectives and standards with an examination of their application in selected metropolitan areas. (M) University of Pennsylvania 1958, 118 pp.

310. Gores, Sylvester J. Recreational interests of the freshman and sophomore students at the University of North Dakota, 1946-47. (M) University of North Dakota, 1949.

311. Graham, Gerald Philip. An investigation of problems related to noon recreation. (M) Ohio State University, 1960.

Study of problems of noon recreation supervisors. Conclusions: need for training of physical education majors and minors in this area, including philosophy, development, organization, supervision, hygiene.

312. Gravink, Marilyn J. The recreation limitation of children with cerebral palsy and rheumatic fever as determined by 17 specific case studies and suggested recreational activities modified to meet their needs. (M) Boston University, 1953.

313. Grawunder, Ralph Morris. Issues in physical recreation for the aged and aging. (D) Columbia University, 1956.

314. Gray, David E. A code of ethics for professional recreation personnel in California. (M) University of California, Los Angeles, 1953.

315. Gray, David Eugene. Identification of user-groups in forest recreation and determination of the characteristics of such groups. (D) University

of Southern California, 1961.

Conclusions:

1. It is possible to classify user-groups on the basis of primary forest recreational interests and to identify certain characteristics for each group.
2. Forest recreationists were found to be better educated, to have better occupations and to rank higher social class than expected.
3. Not only does forest recreation attract a selective group of recreationists but also each particular activity, within the spectrum of possible activities, attracts a group of participants who have peculiar characteristics. Each of these groups has a character of its own and each has a profile of characteristics substantially different from the others.

316. Greeley, Louisa M. A study of the leisure time use of the games taught in the physical education programs to 5th and 6th grade children. (M) New York University, 1932.

317. Green, Leon Grant. A plan for the administration of recreation in the State of Idaho. (D) New York University, 1953, 393 pp.

318. Greenwood, Anthony Coolidge. Industrial recreation in a small New England city. (M) M.I.T., 1960.

319. Greenwood, Edward D. Recreations and amusements of the colonial period. (M) New York University, 1931.

320. Gregory, Louis P. An evaluation of the organization, administration, and financing of the extended public school program for two metropolitan areas of Florida. (D) University of Florida, 1954.

321. Griffith, Vivian Pearl. Current training practices for hospital recreation workers. (M) West Virginia University, 1954.

322. Grimm, Zane E. Activities for the physically handicapped. (M) California State Polytechnic College, 1953.

323. Groff, Claison L. Building an effective community recreation program through the use of publicity and public relations. (M) Drake University, 1956.

324. Gunn, Bill Lee. Recreation programs, activities, and leadership in Southwest vacation resorts. (M) University of Texas, 1953, 57 pp.

325. Gunter, Pearl K. An analysis of the effect of recreation on the therapy and rehabilitation of mental patients. (M) Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial University, 1956.

326. Gunther, Lelia Virginia. A survey of recreational interests and pursuits of adults in St. Louis, Missouri. (M) University of Colorado, 1942.

327. Haas, Florence L. Recreational activities of primitive and tribal people. (M) Temple University, 1938.

328. Haddox, Clara Gibson. A study of the customs, folkways and folk dances of Mexico. (M) George Peabody College for Teachers, 1952.

329. Hale, Hazel Leah. Relay races: a sourcebook for teachers and recreational leaders. (M) George Peabody College for Teachers, 1935.

330. Hale, Virginia Ann. Activities for children in orthopedic hospitals. (M) George Peabody College for Teachers, 1928.

331. Haliburton, Calvin O. An evaluation of the Little League program for Negro youth, Memphis, Tennessee. (M) Tennessee A & I University, 1958.

332. Hall, Douglas N. A study of recreational activities and problems encountered in their administration to children residing in homes for dependent youth. (M) Ohio University, 1959, 81 pp.

Characteristics of the children in the homes differ in that they are emotionally disturbed; therefore, planning activities must be somewhat different than planning for municipal recreation. The training of the workers is most commonly education and recreation. The program used primarily easily improvised activities and small groups with the emphasis upon the emotional needs of the child. Use of competitive games and awarding of prizes discouraged. Activities were for both boys and girls, however adolescent children did not participate with pre-adolescent.

333. Hall, Edward Emerson. A study of recreational problems in small communities of Mississippi. (M) Mississippi Southern College, 1953.

334. Hall, Mildred Dale. Recreational programs for blind children in state residential schools. (M) University of Texas, 1955, 62 pp.

335. Hamblen, Malinda. A study of the leisure time activities of the women students of a teacher's college with specific reference to activities offered by the Women's Athletic Association. (M) New York University, 1931.

336. Hamilton, Virginia Bailey. Six problems in Girl Scouting. (M) George Peabody College for Teachers, 1932.

337. Hammond, George Arthur. The investigation of criteria for the organization and administration of foundations dedicated to the purpose of administering gifts and bequests for park and recreation purposes. (M) University of Washington, 1959, 145 pp.

Purpose was to obtain information that could be helpful in formulating policies relative to the establishment and administration of foundations for park and recreation purposes. Questionnaires were submitted to known foundations operating for this purpose. A panel of persons selected as qualified to give expert opinion were called upon to give their attitudes and opinions as to recommend practice. Best opinion was compared with existing practice and the findings reviewed for the reader. Information presented related to general organization, governing boards, committee organization, foundation membership, financing administering of grants, publicity and public relations, and general information. Recommendations offered.

338. Handschin, Edward M. Use-distance standards for selected recreation facilities in Oakland. (M) University of California, Los Angeles, 1955.

339. Harada, Takeshi. Analysis of the population growth in the State of Illinois: 1920 to 1950, and prognosis of population trends up to 1975; with implications of population growth and trends in terms of problems to be faced in the future by public recreation agencies throughout the State. (M) University of Illinois, 1955.

340. Harbaugh, Harriet. A survey and evaluation of the public recreation services of Waynesboro, Pennsylvania. (M) Pennsylvania State University, 1955, 145 pp.

341. Hardee, Miles E. A survey of recreation in the national forests and wilderness areas of Wyoming. (M) University of Wyoming.

Indicates camps and picnic grounds, types of activities offered, location and recreational offerings of wilderness areas.

342. Hardy, Archibald III. A comparative analysis of the recreation programs of selected churches of four protestant denominations in North Carolina, (M) University of North Carolina, 1962.

343. Harlow, Minnie M. Social group work with geriatric patients at Aspenwald V.A. Hospital. (M) University of Pittsburgh, 1949.

344. Harlow, Dana E. An analytical survey of existing recreation facilities and activities and a proposed recreation program on a year-round, long-range basis for military dependents at Chanute Air Force Base, Rantoul, Illinois. (M) University of Illinois, 1955.

345. Harris, Josephine. Social group work with diabetic patients at Aspenwald V.A. Hospital, Nov. 1948 through Jan. 15, 1949. (M) University of Pittsburgh, 1949.

346. Harris, Robert Bromley, Jr. Education for leisure in the secondary schools of Dallas, Texas. (D) University of Texas, 1952, 373 pp.

347. Harrison, Gordon E. Youth Hostel program possibilities in Utah. (M) University of Utah, 1950, 109 pp.

348. Hartman, Betty G. An exploratory method for determining ethical standards in sports and athletics. (D) Ohio State University, 1958, 381 pp.

349. Hartsoe, Charles D. A survey of the working conditions of a recreation executive in the one-man department. (M) University of Illinois, 1956, 51 pp.

Conclusions: executive's working hours are longer than those in similar jobs in other departments.

350. Hartzell, Francis W. A recreation survey of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. (M) Pennsylvania State University, 1952, 116 pp.

351. Harville, Douglas Alden. A comparative study of selected summer instrumental music programs in the states. (M) San Jose State College, 1956.

352. Hauser, Wayne Richard. Recommendations for a managing authority for community recreation in Pullman, Washington based on a recreation survey. (M) Washington State University, 1956, 97 pp.

353. Hawkins, Michael Lee. An analysis of leisure time activities of elementary school children and community recreation facilities in Arkansas City, Kansas. (M) Florida State University, 1959.

354. Hayden, Alice. An appreciation of the folk dance. (M) George Peabody College for Teachers, 1931.

355. Hazzard, John P. Recent North Carolina court cases effecting the liability of municipal recreation departments in North Carolina. (M) University of North Carolina, (in progress).

356. Heath, Edward. A regional outdoor recreation plan for the mountain home division of Boyse National Forest. (D) University of Illinois (in progress).

357. Heathman, William R. Peer leadership among participants in the junior high canteen program of the Beverly Department of the YMCA of Metropolitan Chicago. (M) George Williams College, 1960.

358. Heaton, Israel C. The needed revisions in state services for public recreation in Utah. (D) Indiana University, 1955, 352 pp.

359. Hedbany, Leopold. Some leisure-time organizations in New York City, 1830-70: clubs, lyceums, and libraries. (M) New York University, 1952.

360. Helfenbein, Phyllis Lee. Standards and evaluative guides for the undergraduate recreational curricula in colleges and universities. (D) University of Wisconsin (in progress)

361. Heller, Barbara Jane. A textbook in synchronized swimming for teachers and students. (D) Teachers College, Columbia University.

Points up value of synchronized swimming at any level of swimming ability; a system of judging synchronized swimming compositions is included.

362. Henkel, Donald. A study of the use of volunteers in public recreation relating specifically to the Oak Park playground. (M) George Williams College, 1955.

363. Henderson, Thomas Keith. Vocational opportunities for the physical education graduate. (M) University of Texas, 1952, 126 pp.

364. Hendrick, Loretta, Moral education through physical education. (M) 1925.

365. Hermalin, Geraldine. Recreational resources for the Negro in the Homewood-Brushton area. (M) University of Pittsburgh, 1945.

366. Hetherington, Melvin Ross. A survey of the programming and management of the public swimming pools in Alberta, Canada. (M) University of Oregon, 1962.

367. Hewit, Alice Bubb. A survey of women's physical education in two state correctional institutions and one mental institution in the Commonwealth (of Pennsylvania). (M) Pennsylvania State University, 1950, 125 pp.

368. Hicks, Kenneth Lamar. An analysis of the recreation programs and opportunities for children and youth in the 100 counties of North Carolina. (M) University of North Carolina, 1960.

The study attempted to show the extent of the recreation programs and opportunities that were available for children and youth within the various counties of North Carolina. The material from the North Carolina White House report on Children and Youth - 1960 was studied and condensed for part of the study. Other material was obtained through contacts with various youth organizations within the 100 counties. When all the material had been gathered comparisons were made between counties and between sections of the State as to their programs for children and youth. Several items were used for comparison, such as recreational facilities, use of volunteer leaders, use of the North Carolina Recreation Association in the training of lay leaders, cooperation between various youth serving agencies, extent of the varied programs available, extent of the use made of natural resources, and the gains that had been recorded during the past ten years. All these comparisons were made through statistical computations and allowances were made for errors which could occur through the reporting and the gathering of the material. The study showed a definite need for the increase of recreation programs and opportunities for children and youth in the State of North Carolina. Some of the suggestions as to how this could be accomplished were (1) closer cooperation between the North Carolina Recreation Department and the various counties, (2) better informed public as to the advantages that recreation can offer to a community, (3) better use of the recreation facilities that are now available in the various communities, counties, and (5) an increased effort on the part of all concerned to give better Recreation to children and youth in North Carolina.

369. Hill, Frank C. An evaluation of the municipal recreation program of St. Petersburg, Florida. (M) Florida State University, 1953.

370. Hillyer, Jack. A survey of the effect of senior high school physical education upon recreational choices in Murray City, Ohio. (M) Ohio University, 1955.

371. Hiken, Harold. Water pollution and its relation to aquatic recreations in the Milwaukee River watershed within Milwaukee County. (M) University of Wisconsin, 1955, 94 pp.

372. Hinkle, Amy Kathryn. Organizational and administrative practices of senior citizens' clubs under the sponsorship of municipal recreation departments in the Great Lakes District. (D) Indiana University, 1957, 147 pp.

Study includes initiation, advisory board, leadership, finance, area, facilities and program of data from 40 recreation superintendents and 52 club directors.

373. Hirshey, Charles E. An analysis and appraisal of selected aspects of the summer enrichment program in the public schools of Florida. (D) University of Pittsburgh, 1960.

Appraisal through questionnaires to 1728 teachers, supervisors, administrators in 55 counties. Findings: recreation is the core of the enrichment program; personnel found well-qualified. Reading, library activities and other cultural activities were not well developed to provide those experiences which are not normally received during the regular school year.

374. Hisey, Carol Nan. A comparison of selected physical performance and emotional characteristics of two groups of former high school athletes in girls' basketball. (M) Woman's College, University of North Carolina, 1957, 60 pp.

375. Hixson, Chalmer Gale. Sports officiating for men in schools and colleges with special implications for Ohio. (D) Teachers College, Columbia University, 1957.

376. Hohenwarter, John M. A comparison of recreational facilities in selected American cities with the National Recreation Association's standards for playgrounds, playfields, recreation buildings and indoor facilities. (M) University of Pennsylvania. 1957, 50 pp.

377. Holdern, William L. A descriptive study of the New Haven Senior Center including a survey of the literature on aging affecting programming for senior citizens. (M) University of Connecticut, 1959.

Includes a historical development of special programs for older persons.

378. Holey, Richard William. Recreation in the thirty-one reformatories of the Elmira type. (M) University of Colorado, 1949.

379. Holl, Robert F. Evaluative criteria for administrative measurement of public school adult education programs in New York State. (D) New York University, 1958.

Analyzes motivational factors for participation.

380. Hollenbaugh, William Charles. Comparing timber production with recreation values on the Stone Valley Recreation area. (M) Pennsylvania State University, 1961, 79 pp.

381. Hollingsworth, Lloyd E. Development of a manual for physical education and related recreational facilities for the State of Minnesota. (D) New York University, 1958.

382. Hood, Paul E. Physical education and recreation in the rehabilitation of neuropsychiatrics. (M) George Peabody College for Teachers, 1950.

383. Horner, Edward. A recreation director in a Mexican-American community. (M) University of California, Los Angeles, 1945.

384. Horton, Doris Ann. An analysis of selected factors influencing the choice of leisure-time activities of senior citizens in Conway, Arkansas. (M) State University of Iowa, 1959, 110 pp.

200 interviews covering extent of participation in activities, age at which activities started, the person who stimulated interest, with whom the activities were done, reasons for participation; and relationship between participation and eleven factors, including sex, education, economic status, length of time retired.

385. Hosinski, John P. A follow-up study of recreation graduates having master of science and bachelor of science degrees, University of Illinois, 1950-1958. (M) University of Illinois, 1958, 81 pp.

Relates to occupational, educational, and professional status of the graduates.

386. Houcher, Grace. Source material for leaders of indoor social activities. (M) George Peabody College for Teachers, 1930.

387. Houson, Jack Robert. An inventory of the public recreation facilities in Huntington, West Virginia. (M) Springfield College, 1950.

388. Hovis, Watson B. An experimental survey on the effects of the film "Careers in Recreation" upon selected groups of high school students and teachers with implications for future recruitment policies. (M) University of Illinois, 1959, 101 pp.

Conclusion: number of students who would be interested in a career in recreation was not increased as a result of the viewing.

389. Howard, Genevieve L. A study of the use which residents of Terrace Village made of non-commercial community recreation facilities, November 1945 to February 1946. (M) University of Pittsburgh, 1946.

390. Howington, Billie O'Connor. Origins and methods of horsemanship. (M) George Peabody College for Teachers, 1936.

391. Hugill, John. A comparative investigation of the recreation facilities of communities of Washington County. (M) Pacific University, 1956.

392. Howell, Mary Stewart. An analysis of the functional relation of hospital recreation to other selected paramedical disciplines. (M) University of North Carolina, 1961.

393. Huggins, Harold. Recreations of leading rulers of Europe during the nineteenth century. (M) George Peabody College for Teachers, 1937.

394. Hukill, Viron Nelson. The "do-it-yourself" movement in Pulaski, Arkansas, and its implications for industrial art. (D) University of Missouri 1958.

395. Hunter, Elizabeth Louise. Recruitment of personnel for a career in recreation. (M) University of Illinois, 1958.

Analysis of literature, faculty reports, and factors affecting career choice of undergraduate recreation majors at the University of Illinois, 1957-58.

396. Hunter, Dean D. Factors in determining the content of and in implementing an in-service training program in a large recreation department. (M) University of Pennsylvania, 1958, 53 pp.

397. Hurley, Connie Lee. A survey of recreation in Palestine, Texas. (M) University of Texas, 1954, 84 pp.

398. Husman, Burris Frederick, "A study of the amount of money spent by men living in the State of Illinois participating in and observing sports. (M) University of Illinois, 1948.

399. Hutchins, Lehman Cates. A study of certain aspects of participation in group discussion. (D) Columbia University, 1950, 148 pp.

400. Ibrahim, Hilmi Mahamed. Desirable practices for the community use of public schools in Egypt. (D) Indiana University, 1958.

401. Ireland, Mary Joyce. Significance of dancing in the lives of various peoples. (M) George Peabody College for Teachers, 1931.

402. Iunker, Earl J. A program for the teen canteen of San Luis Obispo. (M) California State Polytechnic College, 1953.

403. Jack, Bertha Frances. The rise and development of Christmas customs and festivals. (M) George Peabody College for Teachers, 1931.

404. Jackson, Beulah Mary. The rise and development of harvest customs and festivals. (M) George Peabody College for Teachers, 1933.

405. Jackson, Edward. Leisure time activities of Negro men ages 45 through 54. (D) Pennsylvania State University, 1955, 171 pp.

Examines vaiours stages of interest thwough which activities pass as individuals advance from adolescence to adulthood. Also investigates relation between leisure-time activities and socio-economic status.

406. Jackson, Glen Reed. An appraisal of community recreation in Cedar City, Utah. (M) Utah State University, 1952.

407. James, Ernestyne M. Factors that affect the participation of members in the program of the Golden Age Club of Williamsport, Pennsylvania. (M) Pennsylvania State University, 1958, 104 pp.

408. Jarvis, Ann. Attitudes among student leaders at Coffman Memorial Union. (M) University of Minnesota, 1957.

Endeavors to isolate motivational and influencing factors of student leaders and potential leaders.

409. Jasmann, Faye Sybil. Recreational dramatics as an integrating factor for the school age child. Selected and annotated list of materials. (M) Louisiana State University, 1940.

410. Jennings, Elizabeth A. An analysis of the adjustment problems of the mentally retarded with implications for physical education. (M) University of California, Los Angeles. 1958.

411. Jenson, Shirley N. The organization and administration of women's intramural programs in selected land-grant colleges. (M) Utah State University 1949.

412. Johnson, Heinz H. A recreation program for the senior citizens of Tallahassee, Florida. (M) Florida State University, 1956.

413. Johnson, Leonard Wayne. The recreation of the Negro in New Haven, Connecticut. (M) Springfield College, 1935.

414. Johnson, Paul Y. A study of recreation in the third district of the C.C.C. (M) Springfield College, 1938.

415. Johnson, Rupert Milton. Suggested methods of using the school as a leisure-time activity center in rural communities of Louisiana. (M) Louisiana State University, 1940.

416. Jones, Lillian F. A recreational therapy program for the organically impaired aged. (M) University of Utah. 1959, 78 pp.

Purpose of study was to develop program for aged in state mental hospital that would maintain and develop individual powers. Conclusions: highest degree of interest in social passive activities; activities requiring strength, skill, and endurance tended to be avoided.

417. Jordan, William Joseph. A study of the summer recreational habits of Elgin youth fourth through ninth grades summer of 1955. (M) Northern Illinois University, 1957.

418. Joyce, Donald Vincent. A study of the employee evaluation of the employees' activities program at the State Farm Insurance Companies, Bloomington, Illinois. (M) University of Illinois, 1953.

419. Judd, Helen. A study of recreational facilities for Negroes in Manchester. (M) University of Pittsburgh, 1945.

420. Jurcisin, George. Some effects of social dancing on long term neuropsychiatric patients. (M) Ohio State University, 1955.

421. Kaiser, Gertrude Kay. The development and application of a scale to measure a recreational resources of small cities in the State of Washington. (M) Washington State University, 1948, 127 pp.

422. Kalvaitis, William P. A study of community programs for the aged; the Waterbury Older and Retired Worker Center, Waterbury, Connecticut. (M) University of Connecticut, 1959.

Compares center program with other similar ones.

423. Kamm, Alfred. A manual of activity therapy for mental hospitals. (D) New York University, 1944.

424. Kammeyer, Shirley J. The development of an aptitude inventory and rating scale for community recreation leaders (D) State University of Iowa, 1959.

A graphic rating scale was constructed to determine successful and unsuccessful leaders. From statements based on qualities of leadership directed toward recreation situation, an aptitude inventory was constructed and administered to 1,331 public recreation leaders, representing 98 departments. Conclusions: there were sufficient discriminatory items to devise a job applicant screening device.

425. Kapa, William Lawrence. A survey of board expectations and practices of working conditions for executives in one-man departments. (M) University of Illinois, 1957.

Recommended average number of work days and hours that managing authorities feel the executive should work is below the actual number he is working, but above the standard 40 hour week.

426. Kaplan, Hyman. A survey of the various methods, procedures, and materials in character education in use in the various organizations throughout the United States, with special emphasis upon their relation to play activities. (M) New York University, 1930.

427. Kateley, Lawson M. A study of recreation in the life of high school youths in Lafayette, Indiana (M) Purdue University, 1948.

428. Kauffman, Earl. A critical evaluation of components basic to certain selected professions with a view to establishing recreation as a profession. (D) New York University, 1949.

429. Kays, Timothy. A survey to determine recreational needs of the Durham Unified School District. (M) Chico State College, 1953.

430. Keene, Jesse Lynn. Community recreational facilities and their use in greater Huntsville, Alabama. (M) George Peabody College for Teachers, 1937.

431. Keith, Marvin O. An analysis of the financial administration of selected municipal recreation departments in North Carolina. (M) University of North Carolina, 1960.

With the rapid increase in the development of municipal recreation and the amount of funds appropriated for its administration in North Carolina, a study of the practices and procedures of financial administration was deemed necessary in an effort to portray more clearly the degree of uniformity among the various municipal recreation departments. This study is an analysis of data gathered as a result of standarized questionnaires sent to 29 different cities in North Carolina. The final conclusions are based on the following determinants:

1. The different sources of revenue available to the recreation departments.
2. The different budgeting, appropriating, accounting, financial reporting and auditing practices of the departments.
3. The methods of expenditure and revenue collection controls employed by recreation executives within their departments.
4. Types of supervision and control exerted on these executives by the governing body of the municipalities.

432. Kelsey, John Marvin. Study of programs of recreation in selected institutions of higher learning in North, Central, and South America. (D) State University of Iowa, 1956, 215 pp.

Studies 80 institutions via questionnaires. Outlines programs.

433. Kelson, Edward Oliver. A survey of the recreational interest of the people of Texas City, Texas. (M) University of Texas, 1958, 61 pp.

434. Kempner, Raymond. A survey of recreational activities for Jewish teenagers in Paterson, New Jersey; the present day activities and the interests in programs for the future. (M) New York University, 1956.

435. Kennedy, Johnnye M. Identification of family patterns of recreation of a selected group of homemaking students in Vonore (Tennessee) High School. (M) University of Tennessee, 1954.

436. Kennedy, W.F.R. Health, physical education and recreation in Canada: a history of professional preparation. (D) Teachers College, Colubmia University, 1955.

Attempts to identify and evaluate forces influencing the development of professional preparation in these fields.

437. Kennemer, Dorothy Nan. Attitudes of the people of the State of Washington concerning the use of their leisure time. (M) Washington State University, 1950, 70 pp.

438. Kessler, Edward; Tuttle, Beverly Esther; and Yurkevicz, Roger W. A Community plans. (M) University of Connecticut, 1956.

Studied Hartford's North End through administration of questionnaire to all elementary school children, grades between ages 10-16 years.

439. Kidd, Robert G. An analysis of the potential of the public school in relation to leisure time and recreation in communities of 5,000 to 25,000 population, in the State of Illinois. (M) University of Illinois, 1958, 58 pp.

In order to promote the utilization of the public school potential in relation to leisure time and recreation, this study attempts to establish some courses of action and definite relationships.

440. Kim, Kenneth Michael. A critical analysis of the professional undergraduate recreation curriculum at the University of Illinois. (M) University of Illinois, 1955.

441. King, Sidney L. The development and description of selected activities for the cerebral palsied at the Bay State Treatment Training Center. (M) Springfield College, 1950.

442. King, William Earl. The educational and recreational opportunities and possibilities of the Pendleton Oregon community. (M) Washington State University, 1940, 122 pp.

443. King, William Howard. A survey of the public bathing areas in Boston. (M) Boston University, 1949, 100 pp.

444. Kinikin, Bennie E. A study of (1) recreation and (2) San Rafael and its recreational need. (M) University of California, Los Angeles, 1957.

445. Kirby, Dorothy H. A venture in human relations through crafts. (M) George Williams College, 1954.

446. Kirk, John J. Interest profiles of college women in selected vocational fields. (M) University of Michigan, 1957.

College freshmen girls at Boston University. Analyzed the curricular, athletic, cultural, scientific, and social interests in relation to vocational choices.

447. Koehler, Robert L. A study of after-school activities. (M) Temple University, 1926.

448. Kohler, Donald L. Financing local public recreation in the larger first class townships in Pennsylvania. (M) University of Pennsylvania, 1956, 64 pp.

449. Kohler, Leroy L. The effectiveness of Scouting in city areas of high delinquency. (D) New York University, 1949, 302 pp.

Analysis of extent to which Scouting can be used in occupying the leisure time of boys in deteriorated, urban delinquency areas. Figures in the study are from official court or agency records and Scouting's effectiveness judged in terms of fifteen criteria, which could be used elsewhere in similar studies of Scouting. Findings indicate that Scouting, in cooperation with other recreational agencies, should develop its program in underprivileged neighborhoods, even more widely than to date.

450. Konold, A. Ewing. The influence of participation in extracurricular activities on school marks and pupil adjustment in senior high school. (D) University of California, Los Angeles, 1949, 137 pp.

451. Korobkin, George Alfred. A study of the creative use of limits in helping a group of teen age boys to achieve. (M) University of Connecticut, 1956.

Effectiveness depends upon the strength of relationship factors.

452. Kostka, Madonna Miller. An analysis of the recreational interests and needs of individuals served by Channing-Murray Student Foundation, Urbana, Illinois. (M) University of Illinois, 1958, 163 pp.

Recommends specific activities which should be offered by the Foundation.

453. Kraft, Leonard E. The administration of industrial recreation in the major automobile companies in the Detroit area. (M) Purdue University, 1949.

454. Kratz, Laura E. A study of sports and the implications of women's participation in them in modern society. (D) Ohio State University, 1958, 349 pp.

455. Kupferer, Harriet J. An evaluation of selected physical education activities to determine their worth in bettering intergroup relations; a sociometric analysis of Negro-white relationships in physical education classes in a Connecticut high school. (D) New York University, 1954, 128 pp.

Evaluated four selected activities in the physical education curriculum to measure their effect on intergroup relations as reflected in the degree of acceptance between groups. Study infers that physical education has the potential for group integration but it remains for the leaders to aid each individual to achieve a place for himself among his peers based upon his abilities and his contributions.

456. Kurucz, Robert L. A statistical study on intramurals and scholastic achievement. (M) Bowling Green State University, 1959.

Compares the accumulative grade point average (means) of intramural participants and non-participants and endeavors to determine desirability of elgibility rules related to grades.

457. Kurtz, Maxine. Recreation survey of the tri-county region. (M) University of Denver, 1945.

458. Kyllonen, Eli Tuulikki. Recreation in Finland. (M) Ohio State University, 1956.

459. Lamb, Heber B. A comparison of the scholastic standing of participants and non-participants in extracurricular activities at Lincoln County High School. (M) Utah State University, 1954.

460. Lamb, James S. A study of the recreational use of DeKalb's public school facilities for 11 to 18 year old boys during the 1952-53 school year. (M) Northern Illinois University, 1953.

461. Lambakis, Richard E. A study of adult attitudes and interests toward public recreation in a selected neighborhood in Park Forest, Illinois. (M) University of Illinois, 1962.

462. Lacy, Dan E. Teacher liability in physical education in California. (D) Stanford University, 1960, 178 pp.

463. Lamm, Jesse M. A manual for the administration of recreation programs for mentally defective children. (D) New York University, 1959.

Questionnaire was sent to 97 institutions. Manual establishes need, determines principles, suggests administrative and program aspects for a program in state institutions for mental defectives.

464. Lancaster, Cornelia Morris. An analytical study of research from 1904 to 1954 on leadership displayed by American children and youth. (M) University of Florida, 1956.

465. Lande, Leon A. The relationship of selected interests of male college freshmen to three academic levels of achievement. (D) University of Michigan, 1958.

Subjects were 3,528 university men from 1953-1955. Definite relationships shown by study.

466. Langworthy, Stanton Barber. Content and procedures for a course to provide prospective teachers guided leadership experiences with young people through activities in group work agencies, supplemented by classroom instruction. (D) New York University, 1951, 161 pp.

Conclusion: content and procedures developed were reasonably effective in helping students make cases related to course objectives and were considered desirable by students, social workers, and educators.

467. Lanzetta, John T. An investigation of group behavior under stress. (D) University of Rochester, 1952, 207 pp.

468. LaTona, Theodore. A study of a proposed school-community recreation program for the Franklin Union School District. (M) Sacramento State College, 1956.

469. LaVigne, Ambrose; and Rutan, Frederick. Development and description of selected activities for the young adult cerebral palsied at the Bay State Treatment Training Center, Springfield, Massachusetts. (M) Springfield College, 1951.

470. Lawrence, Gladys C. The history and educational uses of some leisure time activities. (D) New York University, 1937.

471. Layton, Donald G. Leisure-time activities of business and professional men in North Dakota, 1951. (M) University of North Dakota, 1951.

472. Lebo, Dell. The relationship of response categories in play-therapy to chronological age. (M) Florida State University, 1951.

473. Ledinghorn, Glen G. A study of boys and girls clubs in Salt Lake City, Utah. (M)

474. Lee, Phyllis. See Helfenbein, Phyllis

475. Lebo, Dell. The relationship of response categories in non-directive play therapy to aggression and age. (D) Florida State University, 1956, 89 pp.

476. Lehmann, Eugenia Marie. A study of rhythms and dancing for the feeble minded, the blind, and the deaf. (M) Ohio State University, 1936.

477. Leeper, Virginia Nelle. Pastimes and amusements in the ante-bellum South. (M) George Peabody College for Teachers, 1935.

478. Leidy, Rita H. A guide for effective organization and conduct of girls athletic associations. (D) Teachers College, Columbia University, 1958.

Presents basic educational philosophy with activity suggestions for realization of same.

479. Leilich, Roy Edgar. Relationships among patterns of recreation, personality adjustment, and intelligence. (D) Indiana University, 1952, 112 pp.

480. Lemon, John R. Community house programs as sponsored by a Methodist church. (D) New York University, 1954.

481. Levenson, Mildred. A study of the educational, occupational and leisure time activities of fifty youths. (M) University of Pittsburgh, 1936.

482. Lewis, Arnold. V.K. Brown: philosophy and contributions to the recreation movement. (M) University of Illinois, 1955.

483. Lewis, Charles H. Survey of agencies and professional associations concerned with leisure and leisure time activities. (M) Wayne State University, 1961.

484. Lewis, Hal Graham. Youth programs for America: a critical analysis of four programs for meeting the needs of youth with some basic values for

any successful program. (D) Columbia University, 1951.

Suggests educational program for secondary that attempts to provide some basic values for youth no longer needed in productive jobs.

485. Lewis, Mary E. A study of the leisure time activities of 100 white and 100 Negro men who were classified as "common" or "unskilled" laborers in 1933. (M) Ohio State University, 1935, 139 pp.

486. L'Hommedieu, Kenneth Edward. Survey of the status of recreational aquatics in the Young Men's Christian Association. (M) Springfield College, 1937.

487. Lieberman, Joan. Creative drama uses and value in recreation. (M) University of Wisconsin, 1957, 74 pp.

488. Lipscomb, James Meng, II. A survey of the recreational activities of a select group of junior high school students in the city of Westfield, Massachusetts. (M) Springfield College, 1959.

489. Litle, Selma Elizabeth Louias. The Padua Hills project introduces Mexican folk lore into California culture. (M) University of California, Los Angeles, 1943.

490. Litle, Velma Mary Lois. A study of the significance of folk dances of three national dance groups in Los Angeles. (M) University of California, Los Angeles, 1943.

491. Little, Amy. Play and amusements in colonial America. (M) George Peabody College for Teachers, 1934.

492. Liu, Ping Sheng. The motivation of interests in recreation for college girls in China. (M) Louisiana State University, 1940.

493. Loffer, Jesse D. A proposed plan for construction and operation of a swimming pool in Grants Pass, Oregon. (M) University of Oregon, 1952.

494. Lofgren, Astrid I. Survey of expanding municipal recreational facilities in Manhattan with increasing costs in recreation, from 1910 to 1930. (M) New York University, 1933.

495. Logan, Nancy V. The coordination of public recreation activities in first class townships in Pennsylvania. (M) University of Pennsylvania. 1947, 53 pp.

496. Logue, Florine. Construction and manipulation of puppets; their stages and stage devices. (M) George Peabody College for Teachers, 1935.

497. Lokker, Eldred E. Evaluation criteria for the appraisal of general recreation supervisors' competencies. (M) University of California, Los Angeles, 1958.

Developed criteria not only for general competency, but also judging on-the-job competence, selecting new personnel, and for promotion. Criteria: organization and administration, leadership and education, budget and finance, relationships, evaluation and planning, professional qualifications, personal qualifications.

498. Long, William Robert. A curriculum for the preparation of hospital recreators. (M) Brigham Young University, 1960. 118 pp.

Through survey of literature, objectives and existing curricula for hospital recreators were determined. These were evaluated in a rating form by 54 colleges and universities and 136 hospital recreators. Proposed curriculum prepared from results.

499. Lowell, Edgar Lafayette. The effect of conflict on motivation. (D) Harvard University, 1952, 141 pp.

500. Lowrey, George, Jr. A proposed undergraduate curriculum in recreation for the University of Texas. (M) University of Texas, 1959, 104 pp.

501. Lowrey, Lucille. The recreational physical education activities of the women graduates of the College of William and Mary. (M) New York University, 1941.

502. Ludin, Herbert James. Geography of tourism in Villas and Oneida counties, Wisconsin. (M) University ofColorado, 1958.

503. Ludwig, Elizabeth A. A survey of public recreation in Milwaukee County, Wisconsin. (M) University of California, Los Angeles, 1939.

504. Ludgwig, Elizabeth A. A critical evaluation of the program of contemporary secondary schools in order to determine opportunities they provide for leisure-time education. (D) New York University, 1954.

Objectives: to determine opportunities for experiences in creative activities, group experience, solitude resources, et al.

505. Luke, W. Darrell. A survey of the social, folk, and square dance programs in the secondary public schools of Utah. (M) Brigham Young University, 1961, 68 pp.

506. Lunt, U. Robert. A history of recreation in Henderson, Nevada. (M) Utah State University, 1958.

Traces the development of recreation, beginning in 1941 when the government established a large magnesium plant. Study recommends that there be created a city recreation department with a well-qualified recreation director and representative citizen advisory board; that city and school equipment and facilities be integrated; and, that a well-rounded long-range recreational program be established.

507. Lyons, Anita Frances. Evaluation of the personality adjustment of a group of physically handicapped children who received occupational therapy. (D) New York University, 1951, 370 pp.

Evaluates personality adjustment of physically handicapped children before and after the administration of occupational therapy. Data collected by use of a psychological battery consisting of the Haggerty-Olson-Wickman Behavior Rating Schedules, the Rogers Test of Personality Adjustment, the Rosenzweig Picture-Frustration Test for Children, and the Rorschach Test. Study indicated following conclusions:

1. Personality adjustment of physically handicapped children and normal children differ.
2. No significant differences found to support the hypothesis that occupational therapy influenced the personality adjustment of physically handicapped children.
3. Techniques employed did not detect the effect of occupational therapy on personality adjustment.

508. Lyons, Russell H. A study of the needs and facilities for recreation among the Negroes of Louisiana. (M) Louisiana State University, 1940.

509. MacDonald, Keith A. Present practices of selected recreation and park districts in California. (M) San Francisco State College, 1961.

Purpose: To develop a statement of procedures basic to the legal and practical operation of recreation and park districts in California. An extensive questionnaire was utilized to gather data, and the researcher's experience aided in interpretation. Areas covered by the study include agreements, areas and facilities, awards, finances, operating procedures, personnel, public relations, and insurance. Study reveals some discrepancies in method of approach to these problems among the districts surveyed and indicates those areas in which there is to be justification for a consistent approach to such problems. The study also revealed a need for much additional research in this particular field.

510. MacDonald, Margaret Flora. A history of the American Red Cross mobile recreation program in Korea, 1953-56. (M) University of Oregon, 1957, 153 pp.

511. MacFarlane, Ross B. A recommended plan for the establishment of public recreation service at the local and national levels of government in New Zealand. (M) University of Illinois, (in progress).

512. MacLean, Janet R. An analysis of leisure time activities of selected aged residents of Bartholomew County, Indiana. (D) Indiana University, 1959, 271 pp.

100 senior citizean who have exceeded present life expectancy by at least ten years. Interviewed on choice of leisure-time activities, degree of and general opinions regarding. Findings: participation or interest in an activity in the majority of activities was initiated before the age of 21 and encouraged primarily by the home and family; significant relationship found between number of activities and health, marital status, and income; insignificant relationships between number of activities engaged in and age, years of formal education, place of residence, type of residence, number of persons in living unit, number of years in retirement, mental attitude.

513. MacPhee, John Arthur. An analysis of the administrative and supervisory practices for the field work experience of undergraduate recreation education majors. (D) Indiana University, 1956.

Surveyed colleges.

514. Magate, Richard S. The role of exercise and recreational sports in rehabilitation at a Veterans Administration Center. (M) Ohio State University, 1955.

515. Magee, Ida Mae. Study of the factors involved in the recreation choices of selected secondary and elementary school teachers in Clearwater, Florida. (M) State University of Iowa, 1958, 59 pp.

Thirty teachers kept a record of recreation activities for three separate weeks; amount of time spent in the activity; source of suggested activity; where the activity was learned; who shared the activity; how often the activity was engaged in. Activities were also analyzed by selected factors: age, sex, present position, marital status, educational background, residence.

516. Mallory, William. An analysis of four community recreation programs in Ohio cities. (M) Bowling Green State University, 1961.

517. Mandel, Joseph D. A long range plan of recreation for the village of Suffern, New York. (D) New York University, 1953, 230 pp.

518. Mangum, Barry David. A study of the natural features and existing recreation facilities of Kickapoo State Park and recommendations for the future development of the area. (M) University of Illinois, 1956.

519. Manley, Robert D. A proposed summer recreation program for a rural elementary school district. (M) Sacramento State College, 1953.

520. Marachek, Mrs. Ellin (Smith). Community recreation in five small cities of Colorado. (M) University of Colorado, 1940.

521. Marder, Frederick R. Certain effects on relatively sedentary elder men of a program of more vigorous activity. (M) Pennsylvania State University, 1958.

22 subjects. After 8 week program appeared to improve in endurance and feel more fit and efficient.

522. Marrotte, Lieta Marchesi (Mrs. Paul). A recreation program in a state institution for mentally ill patients. (M) University of North Carolina 1954.

523. Marston, Dwight H. Status of the Iowa Junior Baseball programs sponsored by the American Legion. (M) State University of Iowa, 1956.

524. Martin, B. Joseph. The history of the attitudes of the Methodist Church in the United States of America toward recreation. (D) University of Southern California, 1945.

525. Martin, Dyle Frank. A survey of the youth of Clear Lake, Iowa, to determine their desired recreational facilities in the proposed community building and youth center. (M) Drake University, 1956.

526. Martin, Edward B., Jr. The present extent of and potentialities for cooperation between selected school districts and other tax supported agencies in the operation of public recreation services in Illinois municipalities under 150,000 population. (M) University of Illinois, 1953, 71 pp.

527. Martin, Gladys. Comparison of the play activities of white and Negro children. (M) George Peabody College for Teachers, 1931.

528. Martinson, Arthur Ralph. A study of selected factors pertinent to determining the recreational needs of the community of Kent, Washington. (M) University of Washington, 1955, 182 pp.

529. Mason, Clifford R. Recreational planning for the state-owned forest lands of New York. (M) Syracuse University, 1938.

530. Mathews, David O. Programs of intramural sports in selected Ohio public high schools. (D) Western Reserve University, 1958.

A study of intramural sports programs, based on a sampling of 833 Ohio high schools, attempts to identify present status and describe general practices. It also reviews administrative procedures of 23 superior programs.

531. Mattingly, Paul Frederick. A study of resort distribution in the Lake of the Ozarks area of Missouri. (M) University of Missouri, 1956.

532. Maurer, Howard E. An evaluation of the recreation programs in selected security institutions in Ohio. (D) Ohio State University, 1955, 375 pp.

Experimental approach to the measurement of selected prison recreation programs in Ohio. Bibliography of interest to those concerned with recreation programs inside of prisons.

533. Maxwell, Barbara Jane. A glossary of selected hospital recreation terms. (M) University of North Carolina, 1962.

Terms selected from areas of medicine, finance, leadership, program, administration, areas and facilities. Jury technique employed with leaders in the field of hospital recreation being asked to serve a jury members. An exploratory letter was sent to approximately 100 hospital recreators requesting that they list terms used daily in their department and to denote those terms needing clarification. From this list the jury selected the terms to be defined. Periodically definitions were sent to the reviewing jury. They were asked to agree or disagree and to make suggestions or comments. The findings suggested that most of the definitions submitted were acceptable to 75% of the jury. Some of the definitions were very broad. No diagnoses were included as it was felt one could not be chosen over others.

534. Mayberry, John E. The analysis of current theories and practices in teaching beginning swimming. (M) Ohio University, 1959.

535. McAllister, Ellis S. A survey and evaluation of the extracurricular activities of the senior high schools of Utah. (D) University of Utah, 1954, 330 pp.

536. McAnelly, Jeanette. The need for recreation programs under educational auspices. (M) University of Utah, 1949.

537. McCabe, Helen W. A study of school recreation programs in the junior and senior high schools of the State of Washington. (M) Washington State University, 1959, 117 pp.

Questionnaires sent to 35 recreation educators on objectives and activities, to 577 graduates of Washington high schools enrolled at Central Washington College of Education on attitudes and interests, to 125 principals on practices and administration. Purposes: to learn extent of school recreation programs in junior and senior high schools in Washington and to prepare a guide for a program from recommendations of authorities, graduates, and principals.

Findings:

1. Period following close of school most popular time for school recreation program. Trend of shortened lunch period.
2. Team sports and social dancing most common activities offered.
3. Program supervised by physical education staff in most cases.
4. Class A (enrollment of over 500) junior high schools provide most complete program of school recreation.
5. Limited facilities greatest deterrent for adequate program.
6. Need for background in recreation preparation for prospective teachers of physical education who are delegated supervision of recreation programs in schools.
7. Need for more varied programs to meet interests and needs of all students in recreation as a preparation for wise use of leisure time.
8. Need for greater opportunity of leadership training for the senior high schools, the first objective of a program as determined by authorities.
9. Suggested activities for recreation program in free time of school day by authorities, graduates and principals of junior and senior high schools. (Different from those being offered in schools at present time.)
10. School recreation programs increase interest in school and activities presented are carried on beyond school time as reported by graduates of schools which had programs.

538. McCall, Robert A. Recreation activity patterns and associated secondary factors. (D) New York University, 1949, 145 pp.

Relationship between recreation activities and factors, including age, sex, education, occupation, and others.

539. McCann, June V. A study of the factors affecting the values of coeducational physical education and corecreation in the public high schools of California. (D) University of Southern California, 1954, 300 pp.

540. McClain, Martha DuBois. The development of youth recreation in the Palmyra, Missouri, high school district. (M) University of California, Los Angeles, 1960, 85 pp.

541. McCracken, R. W. Recreation, work experience, and pupil adjustment in Yellville-Summit high school. (M) George Peabody College for Teachers, 1950.

542. McDaniels, Theodore C. Public recreation on Texas lakes. (M) Southern Methodist University, 1959, 84 pp.

Seven Texas lakes within 100 mile radius of Dallas.

543. McDougal, Margaret. The measurement of personnel satisfactions in recreation seeking behavior. (M) University of Wisconsin (in progress)

544. McDougall, Stanley. The use and functions of multi-purpose rooms in Santa Clara County. (D) Stanford University, 1957, 173 pp.

545. McElory, Alfred Zack. Recreation facilities and juvenile delinquency. (M) Washington State University, 1956, 67 pp.

546. McFarland, Warren R. Follow-up study of recreation graduates of Purdue. (M) Purdue University, 1957.

Evaluation of curriculum and field service program; status and duties of recreation graduates.

547. McKee, Mary F. A report of an in-service training experiment with a recreation staff. (M) San Franciso State College, 1960, 74 pp.

Inservice training experiment developed for staff who had little or no recreation training or experience. Desired to stimulate thought, aid in learning to analyze problem areas which occur on job. Objectives of sessions to present aproblem for discussion. Techniques used: role playing, brainstorming, demonstrations by staff members of programming technique, conferences with representatives of the groups to whom programs were presented, and introduction of the problem without the staff's knowledge.

Findings:

Each session was evaluated individually in terms of (1) the success of the staged situation in representing the problem to the staff; (2) the importance with which the problem was credited by the staff; and (3) the effectiveness of the resultant discussion and analysis of the problem. The overall success or failure of an individual session could be measured by the degree to which the staged situation approached the actual problem which it represented. It was also found that while the staff members drew readily from individual resources of experience in dealing with specific situations, it was extremely difficult to develop a theoretical or abstract discussion based on the same xperiences. Generally, the staff developed a more positive, independent and constructive approach toward solving problems which occurred in a working situation, as a result of the in-service training program.

548. McKinney, Leota J. The promotion and coordination of public and semi-private recreation programs in Delaware county by the County park and recreation board. (M) University of Pennsylvania, 1945, 57 pp.

549. McGibney, Edward John. Transitions of recreation inthe United States. (M) Springfield College, 1935.

550. McLane, Lovick Pierce. A study of the needs in recreation and physical education for drive-in students in Louisiana colleges. (M) Louisiana State University, 1942.

551. McLaren, John David. An evaluation of the recreation programs in the major communities of Utah county. (M) Brigham Young University, 1961, 132 p.

552. McLean, Robert E. Recreational program of the Hopi Indians. (M) University of Utah, 1961.

553. McLellan, John Duncan. Recreational preferences of teen-age girls using the Salvation Army Youth Center, Austin, Texas. (M) University of Texas, 1952, 39 pp.

554. McManus, Mildred K. Study of careers of women executives in public recreation. (M) University of Illinois, 1958, 79 pp.

Isolates some of the problems of women in top executive positions.

555. McNamara, Joy. A survey of the play and reading interests of Catholic primary grade children. (D) Fordham University, 1955.

556. McMillan, Covington. The history of angling and the techniques of casting. (M) George Peabody College for Teachers. 1936.

557. McNeill, Beatrice. An analysis of participation in intramural and recreational activities by college women. (M) MacMurray College, 1955.

558. McQuarrie, Agnes Mary. A curriculum for the professional training of recreation leaders. (M) Washington State College, 1941, 108 pp.

559. McWhorter, Frances Elizabeth. The significance of the costume in the dance. (M) George Peabody College for Teachers, 1931.

560. McWhorter, Robert F. A study of cooperative relationships of college unions with academic departments. (M) Purdue University.

Makes recommendations that unions might do to strengthen relationships with academic departments.

561. Mears, Robert C. An analytical survey of the recreational interests and habits of the youths and adults of Urbana, Illinois, and general proposals for improving the civic recreation program. (M) University of Illinois, 1951.

562. Meek, T. Ann. A history of the development of co-recreational activities since 1620. (M) Ohio State University, 1955.

563. Melville, Stanley Donald. A comparison of activity preferences of children at the intermediate grade levels. (D) Pennsylvania State University, 1949, 162 pp.

564. Merritt, Myrtle A. Relationship of selected physical, mental, emotional and social factors to the recreational preferences of college women. (D) State University of Iowa, 1961.

Factors used: California Psychological Inventory, MacQuarrie Test of Mechancial Ability, weight deviation measured by Pryor Test, Scott Motor Ability test, size of home town, size of high school, father's occupation student's vocational choice, parents' religion, attitude toward high school physical education, amounty of high school physical education, recreation participation in high school, parents' participation in recreation. Activity preferences determined by a checklist of activities divided into ten program areas.

Personality differences appeared to exist when CPI cluster scores and individual scale scores were compared to activity preferences classified by program areas. Measures of poise, ascendancy and self-assurance were related to preferences of drama, oratory, and music activities. Measures of socialization, maturity, and responsibility were related to interests in volunteer and music program areas. Students liking noncompetitive activities scored high on the personality variables of dominance, good impression, capacityfor status and sociability. Motor ability and the amount of recreational participation in high school were related to preferences for games, sports and athletics, and for competitive activities. Religious background was associated with preferences in outdoor recreational activities. Vocational choice appeared to be a factor influencing the interests of women for volunteer type activities.

565. Meyer, Martin W. The influence of recreation participation upon the behavior of schizophrenic patients. (D) New York University, 1955., 152 pp.

Used two experimental and one control group. Administered the Montrose Behavior Rating Scale pre-mid-post six month experimental recreation program. Findings:

1. A period of active participation in recreation activities, as short as three months, by schizophrenic patients, hospitalized and inactive for long periods of time, will result in a favorable change in their behavior.
2. Patients having a recreation program based on their pre-morbid recreation participation histories, will after three months show a more favorable change in behavior than the patients participating in recreation activities not participated in during their pre-morbid days; however, after six months of active participation in recreation activities, there was no significant difference in the behavior of the patients having pre-morbid and no pre-morbid participation experience.

566. Mickelsen, Laurine M. A proposed recreation program for the aging. (M) University of Utah, 1960, 62 pp.

Evaluated existing program in Salt Lake County and made recommendations for extensions and improvements.

567. Mignogna, Milton. The selection of games for use in cases of cardiac insufficiency. (M) New York University, 1932.

568. Mikler, Paul. Recreational activities, interests and needs of students in three selected high schools of Seminole County. (M) University of Florida, 1948.

569. Mikles, Gale E. Evaluation of selected measures as factors in athletic performance and sports participation and preference. (D) George Peabody College for Teachers, 1948.

570. Miller, Forrest Lowell. An analysis of some factors influencing adult leisure time participation in various sports in the State of Washington. (M) Washington State University, 1951, 68 pp.

571. Miller, James Otis. Coeducational college recreation: the present status of its organization and administration. (D) Indiana University, 1950 147 pp.

572. Miller, John Edward. Case study of Murray college men in recreation after graduation. (M) George Peabody College for Teachers, 1938.

573. Miller, Lorne. The status of the summer recreational programs of midwest and north-west colleges in the United States. (M) University of North Dakota, 1953.

574. Miller, William E. A survey and partial analysis of certain aspects of senior citizens programs of selected agencies on the south side of Chicago. (M) George Williams College, 1961.

575. Milligan, Leslie. A descriptive study of the organization and administration of the recreation program at Lockheed Aircraft Corporation in Burbank, California. (M) University of Southern California, 1956.

576. Millman, R. William. Survey and evaluation of personnel practices and policies of selected college unions. (M) University of Florida, 1959.

577. Milne, William Putnam. An analysis of prescribed recreation in a home for the aged and disabled. (M) University of Illinois, 1959, 210 pp.

Subjects from V.A. Domiciliary. Study includes number rejecting program and reasons; resultant changes in behavior, attitudes, and interests of those participating.

578. McKenzie, Rod. Proposed undergraduate and graduate curriculum in recreation. (M) University of Toledo, 1961.

579. Milton, Marshall. The place of physical education activities in the new leisure. (M) George Peabody College for Teachers, 1934.

580. Minahan, Anne L. Relationship of Wisconsin Union student committee experiences to post-college citizenship. (M) University of Wisconsin, 1957.

581. Mitchell, Claire. Hobbies of a few professional men and women. (M) George Peabody College for Teachers, 1930.

582. Mitterling, Ralph. The control of physical education activities outside of school hours by,or in conjunction with, the Board of Education; a study of 18 cities of the United States. (M) New York University, 1931.

583. Moffatt, Ruth Jennings. The dance in the life of the early Greeks. (M) George Peabody College for Teachers, 1932.

584. Moir, Janet Ballantine. The recreation and employment of 89 students who left high school between September 1934 and September 1935. (M) Smith College, 1936.

585. Mones, Leon. Leisure as a democratic social control. (M) New York University, 1937.

586. Montgomery, John A. A study of the recreation interests and needs of a neighborhood in Peoria, Illinois. (M) University of Illinois, 1954, 104 pp.

587. Montgomery, Maurice Eldon. Survey and analysis of recreational facilities, program, and needs in the University Park neighborhood, Denver, Colorado, July, 1947. (M) University of Denver, 1952.

588. Moody, Helen M. Games activities providing opportunities for the development of character values. (M) Springfield College, 1960.

589. Moor, Asbury Cummings, Jr. Origins of thirty-three sports. (D) University of Illinois, 1961, 100 pp.

Sports included: archery golf, ballooning, biddy basketball, canoe slalom, dog shows, drag boating, duck pin bowling, field archery, go-kart racing, hot rod racing, midget football, Little League baseball, midget airplane racing, midget auto racing, organized camping, paddle rackets, pointing dog field trials, pushball, quarter horse racing, rebound tumbling, retriever field trials, roller derby, sand yachting, scuba diving, skeet, slalom, Spaniel field trials, star class yacht racing, Tennessee walking horse shows, touch football, water ski jumping, and wheelchair basketball.

590. Moore, Beverly Young. The attitude of college women toward physical activity as a means of recreation. (M) University of California, Los Angeles, 1941.

591. Morgan, James Hunter. A study of the recreation needs and interests of a selected neighborhood in Rockford Park District, Illinois. (M) University of Illinois, 1961.

592. Morgan, Mabel Helen. An evaluation of physical education activities for character developing opportunities. (M) George Peabody College for Teachers, 1936.

593. Morgenson, Donald Frederick. A job analysis of executive directors of recreation programs in Pennsylvania. (M) Pennsylvania State University, 1952, 108 pp.

594. Moriarty, Thomas Edward. A study of leadership behavior in the youth serving agencies of an Oregon community. (D) University of Oregon, 1956.

595. Morris, Margaret Ruth. Measured effects on children in the primary grades from use of selected playground equipment. (D) State University of Iowa, 1955, 92 pp.

Effects measured involved arm and shoulder girdle.

596. Morris, Sarah. An historical introduction to recreation in South Hadley, Massachusetts. (M) Springfield College, 1950.

597. Morrow, Richard T. The recreational interests of the inmates at the California State Men's Colony at San Luis Obispo. (M) California State Polytechnic College, 1953.

598. Morrow, James Ernest. Methods of promoting and organizing community recreation. (M) Louisiana State University, 1939.

599. Mosley, Lobengula. Analysis of two public recreation programs in two urban communities. (M) George Williams College, 1954.

600. Moss, Joseph B. Hobbies and leisure time activities engaged in by children of the fifth, sixth, and seventh grades in a Philadelphia elementary school. (M) Temple University, 1942.

601. Mumford, Barbara Carol. Current practices in the conduct of public recreation programs for the handicapped in the State of California. (M) San Jose State College, 1961.

The public recreation departments in the State of California were surveyed to determine the interest in and the location of public recreation programs for the handicapped. Questionnaires were sent to the administrators of the existing public recreation department programs for the handicapped who indicated a willingness to complete this questionnaire concerning the current practices in the conduct of these programs.

Purpose: to explore the current practices in the conduct of recreation programs for the handicapped in public recreation departments in the State of California. Sub-problems: (a) to locate existing programs for the handicapped in public recreation departments; (b) to ascertain the interest of recreation administrators in recreation programs for the handicapped; and (c) to determine the current practices in the conduct of existing programs for the handicapped.

Procedure: Part I questionnaire was sent to 304 public recreation departments in the State of California to ascertain the administrators interest in recreation programs for the handicapped, to locate the existing programs for the handicapped, and to determine the administrators of the departments offering such programs who would be willing to fill out Part II questionnaire. This second questionnaire was designed to ascertain the

the current practices in the conduct of these programs. Upon the return of the questionnaires the information was tabulated and organized into specific areas for interpretation and discussion of the findings.

Summary:

There was a return of 185 or 61% of Part I Questionnaire and the following information was obtained:

- the majority of the administrators indicated that, in their opinion, the public recreation departments should provide segregated programs for the handicapped only as well as integrated programs for the handicapped with the non-handicapped.
- 59 of the 118 departments responding that did not offer recreation programs for the handicapped indicated an interest in doing so if additional information were available.
- 66 departments offered recreation programs for the handicapped.
- 56 of these 66 departments indicated a willingness to complete Part II questionnaire.

Part II Questionnaire revealed:

- over one-third of the 185 public recreation departments responding offered recreation programs for the handicapped.
- over one-third of the total number of recreation departments in the State of California indicated an interest in initiating recreation programs for the handicapped or were offering such programs at the time of this study.

Forty-nine or 86% of Part II Questionnaires were returned and the current practices in the conduct of public recreation programs for the handicapped are indicated by the following conclusions:

1. The majority of the respondents had special advisory committees or conferred with other groups, agencies, or individuals in providing recreation programs for the handicapped.
2. Most of the public recreation departments received some form of assistance from other groups, agencies, or individuals in providing recreation programs for the handicapped.
3. The majority of the programs reported were available to the mentally retarded or physically handicapped and very few were available to the emotionally disturbed.
4. The public recreation departments conducting programs for the handicapped seemed to offer the activities of swimming and arts and crafts most frequently.
5. The public recreation programs for the handicapped that were reported in this study were offered at regularly scheduled times during the year.
6. The majority of the programs for the handicapped were on a segregated basis for the handicapped only rather than on an integrated basis with non-handicapped.
7. The departments that provided programs for the handicapped at the time of this study did not seem to find it necessary to use additional facilities, equipment, or supplies.
8. Most of the public recreation departments did not require specific qualifications of leaders who worked with the handicapped, nor did they offer in-service training programs.

9. Special insurance seemed to be unnecessary for handicapped participation in public recreation programs.

This study disclosed an accelerated increase in the provision of public recreation programs for the handicapped during the last five years and revealed that there was not a wide variance in the current practices in conducting these programs.

602. Murray, Eloise. Contribution of the American Indian to leisure time. (M) George Peabody College for Teachers, 1934.

603. Musser, Malcolm Eugene. Recreation and professional men, a study of the recreational activities of professional men in Pennsylvania. (M) Pennsylvania State University, 1936, 62 pp.

604. Myers, Helen B. A survey of volunteer junior leader programs in 156 recreation departments in the United States. (M) University of Maryland, 1961.

Purpose: to discover and investigate through the use of a questionnaire, existing volunteer junior leader programs in 156 recreation departments in the U.S. Junior leaders are defined as boys and girls who volunteer to give some of their leisure time in service to the activities of a recreation department and who do not receive a salary or any money for their service. This study also was concerned with (1) analyzing the content of existing junior leader programs, (2) discovering if those responding to the questionnaire felt there was a need for a national recreation volunteer youth service organization, and (3) conducting preliminary research to aid in the possible development of a national recreation volunteer youth service organization.

The data were gathered through the use of questionnaires which were mailed to 200 recreation departments in the U.S. 170 responses were received; of these, 156 could be utilized. 616 departments were initially contacted to discover whether or not they conducted a junior leader program. 24 questions, pertaining to the organization and content of existing junior leader programs, were asked on the questionnaire.

Findings:

1. Recruiting of and qualifications for junior leaders
   In most instances, boys and girls of junior and senior high school age were sought as Junior Leaders, regardless of experience and/or training. The recreation director or a permanent staff member selected the Junior Leader personally, although many boys and girls were made aware of the opportunity by publicity placed in their recreation centers, schools, and on the playgrounds. Junior Leaders, in most cases, had no part in the selection of future Junior Leaders. It was felt desirable that the volunteers have sufficient interest in the Junior Leader program, show leadership ability, have a desire to serve, and be willing to learn. All four of these requirements, however, were not necessary.

   All volunteers were not accepted as Junior Leaders and qualifying tests generally were not given. Of those departments which did require some type of test, it usually took the form of an evaluation by the permanent staff, or a personal interview. Occasionally a practical test was given.

2. Length of service and hours of work

More Junior Leaders were expected to work on playgrounds during the summer, although almost as many were asked to serve all year. Prospective Junior Leaders were asked to serve generally two hours per day, or six to eight hours per week. The majority of respondents who did not specify the hours of service, stated that the Junior Leaders were asked to serve as needed rather than for a definite number of hours.

3. Training

Almost half of the respondents indicated that a required training workshop was conducted, in most cases preceding and during the Junior Leader's term of service. Such workshops were held on the average of two days, two hours per day. Junior Leaders received training in a variety of activities and skills, the mode being seven items. Those activities which were included most often, in order of their frequency, were: low organized games, crafts, special events, leadership techniques, and highly organized games. New activities were taught to the Junior Leaders at times other than during the workshop, such as during staff meetings, or on-th-job.

4. Duties and responsibilities

The duties and responsibilities of a junior leader were varied but most often they were required to assist the full-time leader when needed, issue and collect equipment and supplies, organize athletic teams, and act as coaches, managers, officials, scorekeepers and timekeepers for athletic events.

5. Meetings

It was indicated that most departments did not hold staff meetings for Junior Leaders only, nor did such groups have their own officers. Staff meetings were held on the average of once a week in those departments which held separate Junior Leader staff meetings.

6. Organizational pattern

The majority of Junior Leader programs did not use any type of manual, constitution, or by-laws, uniform or dues. Of those who did use any of these in their program, a manual was indicated most often.

Over 40 departments have had a volunteer Junior Leader program for ten or more years, and the majority of respondents felt that there was a need for a national organization or club for young people interested in volunteer recreation service.

7. Compensation

It was stated that in most cases, the only compensation a Junior Leader received was a certificate. They often were given picnics or parties, and a badge or recognition. It was noteworthy that a few respondents indicated that consideration for a future job was adequate compensation for some Junior Leaders.

8. Laws relative to employment

There appeared to be a general lack of knowledge of State child labor and local curfew laws. Some departments were not aware of whether or not there were such laws in effect in their State, and often within the same state there was a difference of opinion in regard to whether or not there was a child labor law.

The study was conducted during the spring and summer semesters, 1960.

605. Myers, Tom. A study of intramural and student union recreation programs in selected American universities. (M) Bowling Green State University,

606. Nash, Jay Bryan. Governmental powers and responsibilities in the organization and administration of playground and recreational activities. (D) New York University, 1929.

607. Nastich, Thaddeus M. A study of the potential use of Angel Island as a park and recreation area. (M) University of California, Los Angeles, 1956.

608. Naylor, Jay H. An analysis of the leisure time activities of Brigham Young University male students living on campus. (M) Brigham Young University, 1959, 55 pp.

609. Neal, Daniel R. Responsibility of the Board of Education and Recreation Commission in the promotion of play, physical education and community recreation. (M) New York University, 1932.

610. Neate, Erminie A. Methods of locating theses and dissertations in the field of health, physical education, and recreation with a classified list of all theses and dissertations written since 1929 . (M) Louisiana State University, 1940.

611. Nelson, Esther R. A recreation survey of Washington, Illinois. (M) University of Illinois, 1961, 110 pp.

612. Nelson, Lois S. Teaching outline of a course in community recreation. (M) New York University, 1940.

613. Nelson, Frederick B. Survey and analysis of safety in the city pools of Austin, Texas. (M) University of Texas, 1954, 142 pp.

614. Nesbitt, Uanda Whicher. Homemade play apparatus and equipment. (M) University of North Carolina. 1951.

615. Nevin, Perot. How elementary school districts and other public community agencies work together in developing community recreation programs. (M) University of Redlands, 1956.

616. Newell, John Robinson. Recreational interests of college alumni and their evaluation of college physical education. (M) Springfield College, 1938.

617. Newton, Thomas Atwood. Recreational program of Works Progress Administration in Illinois district five. (M) George Peabody College for Teachers, 1940.

618. Nicholson, Mary Patton. An evaluation of recreation programs in Massachusetts Institutions for Juvenile delinquents. (M) Smith College, 1956.

619. Nish, Walter Orison. A study of the organization and administration of the recreation program of the Industrial United Service Organization. (M) Louisiana State University, 1944.

620. Nixon, Richard E. A study of the use of time by a Negro gang in the area of Englewood as compared with the use of time by a white gang in the same area. (M) George Williams College, 1961.

621. Noftle, Norman John. A survey of the summer activities of the public school pupils in Springfield, Massachusetts. (M) Springfield College, 1936.

622. Nordlinger, John H. A study to determine how completely the summer playground program is meeting the recreational needs of the school children of Chelsea, Michigan. (M) University of Michigan, 1958, 60 pp.

623. Noss, Jerome Reed. A determination of the relationship of various phases of automotive sport with health, physical education and recreation. (M) Ohio State University, 1958.

624. Novander, Kenneth L. A study of insurance practices of public recreation agencies in the State of Illinois. (M) University of Illinois, 1958, 80 p.

Includes reasons upon which insurance practices are based.

625. Novotny, George Washington. Guides for developing industrial recreation programs: with special reference to North American Aviation, Inc., Columbus, Ohio, Division. (D) Teachers College, Columbia University, 1956.

Before setting up program, basic guides relative to employee interests, basic philosophy and principles should be established.

626. Nunes, Anthony J. The effects of intensive competition on the child. (M) California State Polytechnic College, 1955.

627. Oakes, Ryan P. A survey of present practices in the conduct of recreation programs in neuropsychiatric hospitals. (M) Ithaca College, 1951.

628. Oborn, Gordon E. Tenure of scoutmasters. (M) University of Utah, 1959, 96 pp.

Endeavored to find factors which influence the voluntary tenure of scoutmasters in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints units of the Salt Lake Council, Boy Scouts of America.

629. O'Brien, Lorraine. In-service education for Board of Education personnel; special reference to New York City. (D) Teachers College, Columbia

University, 1958.

In an analysis of two NYC school districts, recreation in an educational setting is described and techniques and principles of in-service training are discussed as applied to the recreation system.

630. Okrafosmart, William C. The leisure-time activities of West African Students in their homelands and during their residence in Chicago. (M) George Williams College, 1959.

Questionnaire study based on responses of 50 students from Ghana, Liberia and Nigeria who were studying in the Chicago Metropolitan area. Purpose: to assist these students to more properly use their leisure time so that they may utilize "wholesome and enjoyable recreational facilities for their social, spiritual, and cultural growth."

631. Oliphant, Joseph Dietrich. A survey of the leisure-time activities and interests of high school boys in Webster Parish, Louisiana. (M) Louisiana State University, 1939.

632. Oliver, John A. H. A study of community programs for the aged; older adult division of the Jewish Community Center, Hartford, Connecticut. (M) University of Connecticut, 1959.

633. Olmsted, Natalie. A study of the need of junior high school boys and girls for year-round swimming facilities in the north section of Seattle. (M) University of Washington, 1954.

634. Olsen, Ralph K. A study of industrial recreation in Salt Lake County. (M) University of Utah, 1953.

635. Olson, Arvid R. A history of the development of square dancing as a recreational activity in the State of Illinois from the early 1940's to the present. (M) University of Illinois, 1961, 77 pp.

Sources of data: records of various organizations, personal letters and scrapbooks of interested persons, interviews, and personal observations. Secondary sources included books, magazines, and newspapers.

European folk dancing provided the roots of modern square dancing. When the U.S. was colonized the people settling in this country brought with them the traditions, customs, and folk lores of their home countries. Square dancing can be traced back to the early days of colonial America. During the 1800's its spread throughout the country and became accepted as a worthwhile recreational activity.

Square dancing in Illinois is as old as the first settlers who moved west from the East Coast. During the past twenty years the International Square Dance Festival in Chicago and the various state square dance organizations, namely, the Chicago Area Callers' Association, the Illinois Federation of Square Dance Clubs, and the Illinois Square Dance Callers Association have actively promoted square dancing in Illinois. These groups sponsor special events, publish newsletters, train callers and leaders, and publicize square dancing in the State.

In the metropolitan areas of Champaign-Urbana and Moline-Rock Island the development of square dancing during the past two decades was traced and recorded. These two areas are typical of the State as a whole and were selected as samples for intensive study. It was found that square dancing was primarily an activity for rural families in the 1930's and early 1940's.

After World War II square dancing moved into the cities and few in popularity as a recreational activity.

At the present time thousands of people in Illinois square dance regularly for fun and relaxation. Scout troops, 4-H, YMCA, YWCA, church, school and many other groups have square dances. Square dancing has evolved through the years to become a part of the activities Americans enjoy. It is a part of the heritage of our country.

636. Olson, Dorothy. An analysis of references and resources related to public relations for local recreation agencies. (M) University of Illinois (in progress).

637. Olson, Jean A. The responsibilities and potentials of public libraries in regard to recreation. (M) University of Illinois, 1956, 94 pp.

Concluded that librarians do have a responsibility for educating the public in the wise use of leisure, but should sponsor only those activities which fit into the library's program and are not provided by other community agencies.

638. Olson, Leonard J. Degree of existing cooperation between the schools and community recreational groups in North Dakota. (M) University of North Dakota, 1950.

639. Olson, Muriel Murphy. A comparison of the personnel practices of the Baltimore Bureau of Recreation with those of related agencies, departments and selected cities. (M) University of Maryland, 1955.

640. Olson, R. A. Attitudes concerning recreation with reference to socio-economic status, children's participation, and other factors. (M) University of California, Los Angeles, 1948.

641. Orr, Laurence E. Proposed recreation program for Alamosa, Colorado. (M) University of Wyoming, 1955.

642. Orser, Robert D. The eastern slope of the high Sierra as a recreation area. (M) University of California, Los Angeles, 1961.

643. Ortmayer, Roland L. Intramural sports participation at the State College of Washington with special reference to scholastic achievement. (M) Washington State University, 1959, 79 pp.

Findings: that 50% of the undergraduate men during the 1958-59 year participated in intramurals without adversely affecting their scholastic efforts.

644. Osnato, Eva J. Enriching the program of physical education of the New York City high school for girls in light of the objective: worthy use of leisure time. (D) New York University, 1941.

645. Otterstad, Richard Nelson. A study of the backgrounds of managers of Little League teams in San Diego. (M) San Diego State College, 1958, 62 pp.

646. Ovid, Ruby E. Recreational facilities for the Negro in Manchester. (M) University of Pittsburgh. 1952.

647. Padden, Donald A. An investigation of the effect of submersion upon the sense of orientation of deaf swimmers. (M) University of Maryland, 1956. Reported in Research Quarterly 30:203-214, May, 1959.

648. Palmer, James J. A critical evaluation by teachers of the effects and value of Little League baseball on elementary school boys while in a school environment. (M) Boston University, 1956, 94 pp.

649. Palmer, Stuart. The leisure-time activities of one hundred boys and girls in Manhasset, New York, who have left high school. (M) New York University, 1940.

650. Pape, Lawrence Albert. A recreational program for the handicapped child in a large city. (M) Ohio State University, 1939.

651. Parmelee, Hetta Louise. A case study of recreational social treatment. (M) Smith College, 1925.

652. Parker, Mildred. Tricks, stunts and optical illusions for recreational leaders. (M) George Peabody College for Teachers, 1932.

653. Parrino, Dionisio. South Bronx Community Center; an analysis of a community school in an urban heterogeneous area. (D) New York University, 1954.

654. Parrish, Frances M. Local government expenditures for recreation in Wisconsin, 1952. (M) University of Wisconsin, 1956.

Only 29.5% of 2,327 governmental units surveyed, reported any expenditure for recreation.

655. Pashkovsky, Nadya. An analysis of the functions of public day centers and recreation clubs in meeting the needs of the aged. (M) New York University, 1956.

656. Patterson, Robert Jacob. A survey of recreational activities in the 1952 summer schools of the northeastern United States. (M) Springfield College, 1952.

657. Pavek, Bernice W. A study of the recreational practices and preferences of North Dakota youth. (M) University of North Dakota, 1960.

658. Peace, James S. A manual of the organization and conduct of an intramural recreational program for colleges and universities. (D) New York University, 1943.

659. Pearson, Ross N. Recreation and its significance in the economy of Ogemaw County, Michigan. (D) University of Michigan, 1954, 158 pp.

Approaches study from view of importance of recreation to local inhabitants. Deals with factors contributing to the development of recreation, recreational facilities and activities, recreation and the land, recreation as a source of income.

660. Peebles, John. The construction and application of a recreation director's rating scale for day camping as conducted by the City of Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks. (M) University of Southern California, 1955.

661. Peelle, James Earhart. A national study of industrial bowling during 1939-40. (M) Purdue University, 1941.

662. Peery, Everett David. Group games for orthopedically handicapped children. (D) University of Oregon, 1961.

663. Perry, Doyt Leatherman. A study of recreational tendencies of a group of mental patients. (M) Ohio State University, 1938.

664. Perry, Mary Lucile. The development of physical education and physical recreation at El Cerrito High School, 1941-1952. (D) University of California, Berkeley. 1953.

665. Peterson, Russell Edward. A study of recent governmental participation in recreation. (M) Springfield College, 1937.

666. Pheanis, Jack W. A study of the public recreation program of DeKalb, Illinois. (M) Northern Illinois University, 1955.

667. Philips, Walter E. An analysis of the financial practices and procedures of selected community recreation agencies in Illinois. (M) University of Illinois, 1954.

668. Phillips, Brucille Labelle. Recreation in industry. (M) George Peabody College for Teachers, 1926.

669. Phillips, John W. A study of YMCA young adult co-ed clubs. (M) George Williams College, 1961.

670. Pierce, Juanita H. (Jordan). The organization and administration of health, physical education, and recreation in the Atlanta University Center. (D) New York University, 1946.

671. Pike, Alfred Lee. The status of employee recreation personnel and recommendations for their experience and education. (M) University of Illinois, 1957, 89 pp.

Education, experience, job analysis, job benefits, and estimates of the future of industrial recreation directors studied.

672. Pittman, Carrie M. Physical education activities included in the recreational therapy programs of mental hospitals. (M) University of Michigan, 1948.

673. Pleckinger, Joseph A. The study of concession practices of public parks and recreation agencies in the State of Illinois. (M) University of Illinois, 1959, 87 pp.

Analysis of 161 park districts, 25 recreation departments.

674. Plitt, Marina O. Modern dancing as an aid in psychotherapeutics. (M) New York University, 1948.

675. Plotnicki, Ben A. The development of an instrument for evaluation of an in-service graduate assistantship program in physical education and recreation. (D) Boston University, 1960, 177 pp.

Instrument developed for use at University of Tennessee, but could be adapted to other institutions. Data collected included questionnaire to 134 former graduate assistants.

676. Poier, Harold W. A survey of summer recreation programs in the small communities of the Red River Valley and adjacent areas. (M) University of North Dakota, 1954.

677. Polk, Otho Moody. Home-made play apparatus for school yards and playgrounds. (M) George Peabody College for Teachers, 1936.

678. Popes, Constance Annette. Possible contribution of group work to a convalescent setting for children with rheumatic heart disease. (M) Boston University, 1951.

679. Popp, Mary Joan. A study of religious attitudes as they relate to modern dance and social dance in the school curriculum. (M) Ohio State University, 1956, 135 pp.

680. Powdermaker, Therese. Physical education play activities for girls in junior and senior high schools. (D) New York University, 1937.

681. Powell, Robert David. Leisure activities of five hundred Atlanta junior high school pupils. (M) George Peabody College for Teachers, 1934.

682. Prevall, Elsie Ann. A comparative analysis ofleisure interests and leisure pursuits of undergraduate students at the University of North Carolina. (M) University of North Carolina, 1961.

683. Prezioso, Sal J. Analysis of selected problems in public recreation. (D) Teachers College, Columbia University, 1954.

684. Priebe, Mary Wilhelmina. A survey of the expressed recreation interests of selected patients hospitalized with leprosy. (M) West Virginia University, 1952.

685. Pritchard, Earle E. A survey and critical analysis of the modern tendencies in the accepted best practices of administering the adult, lay, group leadership in certain play and physical education organizations operating "character building through recreation" programs. (M) New York University, 1930.

686. Pritchard, Earle E. The organization and management of physical education, recreation and health education sources and materials in a local central office. (D) New York University, 1932.

687. Proctor, Kenneth F. A survey of the after school leisure time activities of 100 high school freshmen boys. (M) Claremont University College, 1956.

688. Pruzan, Max. A history of the North Carolina Recreation Society. (M) University of North Carolina (in progress).

689. Query, David B. A method of organizing a recreation program for a small suburban village. (M) University of Cincinnati, 1953.

690. Raby, Betty Brown. The utilization of leisure time by the graduates of Woman's College. Classes of 1945 and 1949. (M) Woman's College, University of North Carolina, 1953.

691. Ramey, John Henry. The use of the social group work method in athletic activities: an analysis of the program in a social settlement gymnasium during a period of transition from an emphasis on the social development of the membership, Chicago Commons, Oct. 1, 1949 to May 1, 1950. (M) Ohio State University, 1950.

692. Raven, Travis Roland. A recreation survey and proposed program for Lockhart, Texas. (M) University of Texas, 1952, 106 pp.

693. Readyoff, Thomas J. The growth of industrial-sponsored musical organizations and its effect on school music. (M) University of Michigan, 1959.

Finding: music as a part of an industrial recreation program provides an opportunity for high school graduates to continue music activity.

694. Redman Alice Lois. A study of the recreational interests of different age and sex groups of four-H club members in Marion County, Missouri. (M) University of Maryland, 1959.

Sample: 151 boys and 162 girls, ages nine through seventeen.
Findings led to the conclusions that club members did vary according to both age and sex in their interests and participation in all nine kinds of recreation commonly found at 4-H club meetings in Marion County. There was not a great difference in all kinds of recreation.

Square dancing was the most popular kind of recreation. Relay and competitive games, special parties, and group singing were also popular.

Participation in recreation with members their own age was preferred by both boys and girls as they grew older. Playing in a group that included both boys and girls was preferred by both boys and girls in all age groups. Partner-type games were preferred by more younger than older members.

Receiving training in leading recreation was desired by both boys and girls. Girls, but not boys, desired training in leading group singing.

In other areas of recreation, social activities and individual sports were most popular for girls. Boys interests were divided fairly even between team sports, individual sports, and outdoor activities.

These and other findings justify the following recommendations:

1. Four-H clubs have at least fifteen to thirty minutes of recreation at club meetings.
2. Recreational events be planned for different age groups and adapted to meet interests of both boys and girls.
3. More training given in leading recreation,
4. A wide variety of recreation needs to be planned to meet individual and group interests.

Data secured from questionnaires filled in at club meetings.

695. Reed, James A. The development of extension recreation in Pennsylvania with special emphasis on the period from 1948 to 1953. (D) University of Pittsburgh, 1956.

696. Reese, Patricia. The comparative use of synchronized swimming and stroke improvement swimming as recreational therapy tools with selected psychiatric patients. (M) Florida State University, 1962.

One group of psychiatric patients met twice a week to improve strokes; another group twice a week for synchronized instruction. Experiment conducted for four weeks. Participants required to attend the first three sessions, then attendance was voluntary. Patients rated at beginning on the MACC Adjustment Scale to establish a general hospital behavior rating (rated by a nurse, doctor, O.T.) On the basis of observed participant responses during the activity each patient received a behavior adjustment rating during the course of each week of the experiment.

697. Rehberg, Clark F. Recreation for handicapped children. (M) University of Michigan,

698. Reich, Charles Miller. History of recreation education at The Pennsylvania State University: the curriculum, research, and extension services. (M) Pennsylvania State University, 1958, 87 pp.

699. Reich, Fred H. A study of public relations policies in selected local public recreation agencies. (M) University of Illinois, 1955.

700. Reich, Howland J., Jr. An analysis of industrial recreation program plans for retirement and for retired employees. (M) Purdue University, 1958.

Study includes growth of programs, employee preparation for retirement, and programs made available to retired employees.

701. Reitz, Monroe D. Role of health, physical education, and recreation as a basis for advancing Indian education. (M) University of California, Los Angeles, 1954, 163 pp.

702. Richards, Verlyn D. An accounting system for the college union. (M) Kansas State University, 1959.

Includes organization, sales accounting, purchasing and inventory control, budget, et al.

703. Richerson, William. A recreation survey of Kirksville, Missouri. (M) Northeast Missouri State Teachers College,

704. Richter, Heinz William. The effects of recreation therapy on mentally ill patients. (M) University of Utah, 1957, 103 pp.

The effect of recreation therapy on the organic fitness and social adjustment of schizophrenic male patients at DeWitt State Hospital, Auburn, California, during a 3 month period in 1955.

705. Richert, Robert Benjamin. Participation of citizens in advisory committees and administrative boards: selected Michigan cities, 1945-1952. (D) University of Michigan,   , 391 pp.

Study of 348 citizen committees in 45 Michigan cities via questionnaire.

706. Ridinger, William H. Principles and policies for the organization and administration of school-community recreation. (D) New York University, 1962.

Five specific sub-problems:

1. to trace the development of organized recreation in the U.S. with particular reference to the role that education has played in its development.
2. to determine the characteristics of school-community recreation, as it developed in the State of New York.
3. to ascertain the factors, conditions and problems existing which affect the planning, organization, administration, and operation of school-community recreation in relation to sub-problems two and three.
4. to develop policies necessary for the successful establishment and operations of school-community recreation.

Subjects: 30 public school superintendents, 20 school recreation directors, and 10 assorted public recreation administrators and recreation educators all within New York State. Data was collected through the use of specifically designed surveys, questionnaires and check-lists with reliability established through interview follow up of one-third of the subjects.

Findings: In general it was found that school districts are operating recreation with little or no concern for the philosophical and functional differences between education and recreation. Few have a philosophy, objectives, guiding principles and operating policies for recreation in an educational setting. There was found to be, perhaps as a result, critical differences of opinion concerning the role, status and function of recreation in organized education between school superintendents and school recreation administrators. As a consequence, a number of major problems that exist and are seen by recreation leaders as limiting the effectiveness of school centered recreation are not considered important by school superintendents and, therefore, are never resolved. Indications are that the greatest difference between education and recreation occurs in the area of methodology and that the most vital need is for guiding principles designed to safeguard the integrity and uniqueness of recreation in the educational matrix. Inescapable conclusions are that school centered recreation is not education in the usual sense and, therefore, as a district area of service and human endeavor should have guide lines of its own.

707. Riley, Howard E. A study of parental concern of delinquent and non-delinquent boys' parents for the boys' proper use of his leisure time. (M) George Williams College, 1959, 39 pp.

708. Ritchie, Paul Cornman. The identification of certain outdoor activities to be included in a college physical education program for men. (D) University of Missouri, 1958, 219 pp.

Includes student participation, interest, and sources of learning for outdoor recreational activities.

709. Roberts, Loyd Thomas. A survey of recreational facilities and possibilities in the Fourth Congressional District (of Louisiana). (M) Louisiana State University, 1939.

710. Roberts, Oren Ernest. A survey of recreational activities within six representative denominations. (M) George Peabody College for Teachers, 1932.

711. Robinson, Reginald. The leisure time activities of public school children from ten to eighteen years of age attending junior high school and living on the lower west side of New York City. (D) New York University, 1936.

712. Robinson, Violeta Compagnoni. The effects of psycho-dance with neuropsychiatric patients. (M) MacMurry College, 1957.

713. Rodney, Lynn S. The structure of public recreation in the Los Angeles area - a study of local and regional administrative patterns and facility development. (D) University of Michigan, 1954, 367 pp.

Concerned with origin, development, and present status of administrative practices and facility development for public recreation, in area indicated in title with the governmental problems presented by the regional aspects.

714. Rogers, Cephas. Suggested and selected activities for a play program in the small West Virginia city. (M) New York University, 1929.

715. Rogers, Virginia Doyle. Children's choices of leaders. (D) Stanford University, 1954, 342 pp.

Data by interview. Inquires into leadership choices of elementary grade children as to range of choice and nature of reason for choice.

716. Rook, Albion Earl, Jr. A preliminary study of interpreting recreation in contemporary society. (M) University of North Carolina, 1958.

Examination of literature over the past 30 years.

717. Ros, Paz de Mingo Melitou. Hobby participation of high school and college students as related to their scholastic aptitude, the educational attainment of their parents, and other factors. (D) Colorado State College of Education, Greeley.

718. Rose, Jack Anthony. A study of recreation programs offered by selected juvenile detention homes in the United States, 1954. (M) University of Washington, 1954, 112 pp.

719. Rosen, Elizabeth Ruth. Dance in the therapy of psychotic patients. (D) Columbia University, 1956.

720. Rosenberg, Donald Louis. A handbook of materials and procedures for industrial dramatics. (M) Purdue University, 1958.

The specific nature of, the amount of interest in, and the current activity in industrial dramatics.

721. Rosenfeld, Joseph. Leisure-time activities of junior high school boys; a study of lower East side of Manhattan. (M) New York University, 1932.

722. Ross, Stanley Hamilton. The recreational industry of Colorado. (M) University of Colorado, 1954.

723. Roturno, Martin A. A statistical study to examine the amount of knowledge effected by recreation experiences in music. (M) University of Illinois, 1961, 137 pp.

Problem: to measure the amount of knowledge gained by college undergraduate students who have participated or who were participating in music as leisure-time pursuits, and to compare the knowledge acquired by these students with that of those students majoring in music and with that of other students with very limited formal or recreation experiences in music.

Information was gathered about undergraduate college student's musical experiences by the use of two different types of music questionnaires. Students responding to the questionnaires were placed into three groups - music major group, recreation music experience group, and limited music experience group according to information obtained on the questionnaires. 129 students selected in the three groups were given a standardized music test to calculate the amount of knowledge by each group. This test was the Aliferis Music Achievement Test (college level).

Conclusions: It has been found that by comparing music test scores of students as classified in the three groups in this study, the groups differ significantly in test scores according to their musical experiences. The individuals in the recreation music experience group score much higher than the individuals in the limited music experience group. At the same time, the individuals in the recreation music experience group, although scoring significantly higher than the limited music experience group, do not score nearly as high asthose in the music major group. Therefore, based upon these statistical comparisons of groups, it may be concluded that recreation leaders through recreational music activities have contributed quantitatively to musical knowledge gained through participation in music as a leisure-time pursuit.

724. Routh, Roberta M. Guidelines for the selection of volunteer leaders in the Girl Scout program. (M) University of California, Los Angeles, 1954, 122 pp.

725. Roys, Keith Benjamin. The collection and analysis of certain information to facilitate the organization of an employees' recreation association at the Pacific Car and Foundry Company, Renton, Washington. (M) University of Washington, 1955, 83 pp.

726. Ruby, George Edward, Jr. Parent guidance of children's leisure reading. (D) Yale University, 1956.

727. Rugg, John E. A critical analysis of basic concepts and implications for community youth centers. (M) University of California, Los Angeles, 1951.

728. Ruud, Carl E. A proposed course of study in recreation ("recreology") for secondary schools. (M) University of Illinois, 1958, 79 pp.

A high school course with objective to educate youth for leisure. Points up needs as well as content of course.

729. Sadlo, Lola Marie. An exploration of factors related to leadership of recreation directors in selected major cities, as determined by biographical data. (D) University of Southern California, 1957, 410 pp.

Municipal and school recreation personnel in six major cities. Conclusions: biographical datamethod as used in this investigation showed only limited promise of usefulness for selection and training of recreation leaders.

730. Sadlo, Lola. Improvement of supervision in recreation through utilization of the "critical incident" technique. (M) University of Southern California, 1955.

731. Salit, Gladys M. Recreation day center facilities for the aging in New York City. (M) New York University, 1952.

732. Salt, Charles A. A summary of the summer recreation program in the State of Washington. (M) Washington State University, 1947, 52 pp.

733. Salter, F.E. To study the effect of a definite program of guidance upon leisure-time activities of high school pupils. (M) Louisiana State University, 1939.

734. Saltzman, Donald P. A study of the experience and educational backgrounds of local full-time public recreation administrative personnel in the State of Illinois. (M) University of Illinois, 1956.

735. Salz, Arthur Elliot. Comparative study of personality of Little League champions, other players in Little League, and non-playing peers. (M) Pennsylvania State University, 1957, 74 pp.

736. Samuels, Bernard. An evaluative instrument for appraising the program and work of a recreation staff on a public playground or community center. (M) University of California, Los Angeles, 1952, 102 pp.

737. Sansing, Carolyn. A handbook for indoor recreational activities in the public elementary schools of Corpus Christi, Texas. (M) University of Texas, 1956, 115 p.

738. Sapomizu, Sachiko. An analysis of philosophical approaches to recreation. ( ) University of California, Los Angeles, (in progress).

739. Sapora, Allen V. H. The contribution of Joseph Lee to the modern recreation movement and related social movements in the United States. (D) University of Michigan, 1952.

740. Saurborn, Jeanette. Patterns of children's choices, duration of interest, and successful adaptation to playground activities. (D) New York University, 1943.

741. Saville, Carson Franklin, Jr. A comparative analysis of the recreation programs of selected state hospitals for the mentally ill in North Carolina. (M) University of North Carolina, 1962.

The survey was a comparison of the recreation programs of the four North Carolina state hospitals for the mentally ill at Butner, Goldsboro, Morganton, and Raleigh. The staff, facilities, organizational structure and program activities of each institution were analyzed and compared. These data were then compared with the results of a national study on recreation in hospitals.

Significant conclusions were: North Carolina hospital recreators studied are below national averages in salary, education and experience. However, they displayed a high degree of professional desire for nearly all were members of some professional organization and certified by some agency.

742. Sayer, Juanita Hudson. The certification of recreation personnel. (M) Washington State University, 1958, 97 pp.

Includes philosophical background, present status and programs of recreation certification, opinions as to how certification should be organized, recommendations.

743. Schabinger, Jean Marie. The present status of health, physical education and recreation for women in selected Quaker colleges. (M) Pennsylvania State University, 1954, 69 pp.

744. Schlaadt, Richard Grover. The physical activity habits of individuals and how by example they influence the physical activity habit patterns of others. (M) University of Illinois, 1956, 51 pp.

745. Schloer, Eriv G. Recreational services provided by state governmental agencies in Utah. (M) University of Utah, 1949.

746. Schnechenburger, Walter George. A study to determine the most advisable type of administrative control of public recreation in Jefferson Parish (Louisiana). (M) Louisiana State University, 1942.

747. Schneider, Arthur E. The management of county forest lands in Minnesota. (D) University of Washington, 1953, 193 pp.

Presents foundation material on the origin of Minnesota's public lands to show the setting and primary basis for state and bounty land actions. Current data on forest land ownership in Minnesota's fourteen cutover counties.

748. Schnetzler, John. Attempts to improve mental health in Seneca County high schools through planned programs of recreation. (M) Bowling Green State University, 1961.

749. Schoengood, George. An inquiry into the need for recreation planning in the city of New York. (M) New York University, 1948.

750. Schoengood, George. The organization and administration of public recreation in the State of New York. (D) New York University, 1953.

751. Scholer, Elmer Arthur. A history of the organized recreation movement in Decatur, Illinois. (M) University of Illinois, 1957, 159 pp.

752. Scholer, Elmer Arthur. The public recreation system of Norway. (D) University of Illinois, 1960, 334 pp.

753. Schroeder, Louis C. The organization and administration of the recreation department, Emergency Relief Bureau, Works Division, City of New York. (M) New York University, 1935.

754. Schornhorst, Florene Ione. An analytical study of the social recreational interests of a selected group of semi-integrated women college students. (M) University of North Dakota, 1957.

755. Schultz, John H. Tort liability in public parks and recreation 1950 to 1960. (M) University of Illinois, 1961.

Purpose: to examine the attitudes of the courts in litigations involving a municipal corporation's liability for torts with respect to the provision of public parks and recreation services during the period 1950 to 1960.

104 cases were briefed from which data obtained.

Findings:

Tort actions are generally based on either alleged negligence or the alleged maintenance of a nuisance on the part of the defendant. The majority of tort actions have been brought against municipalities for alleged negligence of the city's employees, agents or officers.

The basic question involved in negligent actions has been whether a municipal corporation, in providing parks and recreation services, performs a governmental duty or a proprietary duty. The importance of this distinction has been evident since recovery is denied if the negligence occurs in the performance of a governmental function and is allowed if the negligent act occurs in the performance of a proprietary function. The doctrine of "sovereign immunity" does not apply, however, if a city has been found to be maintaining a nuisance, regardless of the type of function being performed.

The late cases have indicated that the legal situation, pertaining to parks and recreation, has not changed to any great extent since Dyer and Lichtig's study in 1949. According to the findings of the 1949 study, 26 states considered parks and recreation to be a governmental function, 14 states held that parks and recreation was proprietary function, and 8 states were not classified because of the lack of sufficient information. The late cases have indicated 27 states and the D.C. are governmental function states, 15 states are proprietary states, and 8 states remain unclassified because of insufficient information.

The late cases have also indicated that certain special factors have been considered in tort liability cases.

1. Safe conditions — the failure to maintain safe conditions in parks and recreation areas has been the basis of many actions in proprietary function states. Several have enacted legislation which imposes liability on cities for failure to maintain safe conditions in and on public property, including parks and recreation area. Safe-place statutes have been enacted in California, Washington, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Ohio (governmental function states), and in Oregon and South Dakota (proprietary function states.)
2. Fees and charges — Although no definite trend has been established, it can reasonably be assumed that incidental income from fees has not caused an activity to be considered a proprietary rather than a governmental function. However, it appears that if a park is operated for profit, or if the income is substantial, the activity is considered to be a proprietary function of government and thus the city can be held liable. Several states have rejected the entire theory of fees and charges being a determining factor in the type of function being performed.
3. Liability insurance — in two jurisdictions, both governmental function states, the purchase of liability insurance has constituted a waiver of the sovereign immunity to the extent of the coverage, thus holding the city liable, through its insurer, for negligence. In proprietary states, liability insurance has been recommended and is considered adequate protection against adverse judgments of the courts.

756. Schultz, Irwin J. The problem of leisure-time guidance of a group of young adults. (M) University of Pittsburgh, 1935.

757. Schumacher, Barbara A. The development of recreational skiing in the United States, 1930-1940. (M) University of California, Los Angeles, 1961.

758. Schwab, Margaret Jo. A recreation program for handicapped children. (M) Oregon State College, 1948.

759. Schwarz, John D. A study of the attitudes of male juvenile detentional youths ranging from seven to eighteen years of age toward certain selected recreational activities. (M) University of Washington, 1958.127 p.

Groups used: 7-11, 12-14, 15-18. Activities: active games, field trips, individual activities, passive self-entertainment, team activities.

760. Scott, Earl Prentice. A proposed plan for a Florida State recreation service. (M) Florida State University, 1955.

761. Scott, Ethel Olivia Scott. An analysis of the relationship of personality and selected conditioning forces to participation in individually preferred leisure activities. (M) University of North Carolina, 196

Activities: camping, golf, reading, fishing, square dancing, photography, ceramics. Rosenberg value orientation test modified to use leisure choices indices as life goals.

762. Scott, Frank L. A study of the origin of recreation activities of male students at San Diego State College. (D) University of Michigan,

Home and father most influential in choice of activity; broken-home students consistently chose fewer activities; peer groups had most influence on social activities; students with highest grades had a higher precentage of cultural activities.

763. Scott, Harriet J. Pavo Recreation Association. (M) Florida State University, 1958.

764. Scott, Ken George. The status of rural recreation in selected communities in Indiana. (M) Purdue University, 1941.

765. Scott, Walter W. Promotion of the recreational use of state forests with special reference to Pennsylvania. (M) University of Pennsylvania, 1952, 68 pp.

766. Sears, Arthur. A study of the method for supervising field work students employed by leisure time agencies. (M) George Williams College, 1959, 68 pp.

767. Sedá, José I. Playgrounds and non-commercialized recreation in Puerto Rico; a survey program. (M) New York University, 1944.

768. Seebach, Richard J. Qualifications of special services personnel in the United States Air Forces. (M) Washington State University, 1958, 54 pp.

769. Seifert, Elwood Paul. The recreational activities of teachers in selected Utah districts. (M) University of Utah, 1954, 225 pp.

770. Selmikeit, Arthur F. The interrelationships of recreation and physical education in the United States. (M) University of Wisconsin, 1957, 79 pp.

771. Sellers, Minnie. A manual for the construction and equipment of school playgrounds. (M) George Peabody College for Teachers, 1930.

772. Sessoms, Hanson Douglas. An analysis of the leadership functions performed within various recreation agencies and their effect upon the development of recreation as a profession. (D) New York University, 1959.

Analyzed leadership duties and personal qualifications of recreation personnel in North Carolina. Sample included private-voluntary agencies, public agencies, industries, and hospitals. A master listing of 118 duties and 6 major qualifications were developed and reviewed by a jury of four. Each recreator employed by the sample organizations checked those duties he performed and ranked in order the importance of the qualifications he felt necessary for his job performance. Also each gave his job title and described briefly the type of work done. Later the duties were grouped into 18 major duty functions. 39 agencies participated. Three job levels were used - executive, supervisory, direct leadership.

Results:

1. Few differences in the types of duties performed at each level (executive, supervisory, direct leadership) by those within that level regardless of agency affiliation. Highest commonality was observed at the supervisory level where some 47% of all duties were performed by 75% of the workers. The greatest differences appeared at the direct leadership level. Definite position levels are identifiable based upon the types of duties performed although few duties are the tasks of a specific level.
2. Six major personal qualifications: moral character, awareness of democratic ideals, good health, professional proficiency, intellectual capacities and social capacities. Only slight differences appeared in the ranking of these qualifications. Moral character and professional proficiency were ranked as the most important qualifications by the executives and supervisors, while social capacities ranked high, along with moral character, as needed qualifications for the performance of direct leadership personnel's tasks. Awareness of democratic ideas was the least needed quality at each level.
3. The duties were organized into six function clusters - organization, interpretation, development, management, supervision, and operation. It was found that clusters of duties do not reflect the position or level of work performed, but were comprised of duties which are performed at all levels. The duty functions cut across position levels; each level has some of the component duties of the other levels. All workers have in their job performance all six functions as clustered.

It is the emphasis, not the duty, which determines the level of responsibility.

773. Sessoms, Hanson Douglas. A glossary of selected public recreation terms. (M) University of Illinois, 1954, 56 pp.

774. Seville, Frank. A comparative analysis of the recreation programs of selected state hospitals for the mentally ill in North Carolina. (M) University of North Carolina. (in progress).

775. Seymour, Emery Wellington. A comparative study of certain behavior characteristics of participant and non-participant boys in Little League baseball. (D) Springfield College, 1955, 177 pp.

776. Shapard, John Albert. An analysis of the leisure interests of the patients in the W.T. Edwards Hospital, Tallahassee, Florida for the purpose of reorganization of the recreation program. (M) Florida State University, 1961.

777. Sharp, Ella Becky. Pageants and festivals for secondary schools. (M) George Peabody College, 1926.

778. Sharpless, Joseph B. The history of Penn State Outing Clubs, 1920-1959. (M) Pennsylvania State University, 1960, 213 pp.

779. Shaw, Donald L. A suggested year-round program of recreation for a community of four thousand people. (M) Ohio University, 1959, 76 pp.

The community studied - Barbourville, Kentucky.

780. Sheffield, Sarah Vantrease. A study of Indian dances. (M) George Peabody College for Teachers, 1930.

781. Sheldon, Mary Elizabeth Hotwick. Conformity to leisure patterns. (M) University of Missouri, 1960.

782. Shivers, Jay Sanford. An analysis of theories of recreation. (D) University of Wisconsin, 1959, 224 pp.

783. Shonley, Mabel H. Fun without funds for the convalescent child: what toys may be improvised at home for the amusement of the convalescent child. (M) New York University, 1942.

784. Skaar, Marvin C. Swimming abilities and backgrounds of freshmen at the University of North Dakota. (M) University of North Dakota, 1956.

785. Skeath, James Milton. Social maladjustment as a discrepancy between social needs and social activity. (D) Pennsylvania State University, 1953.

786. Shelmerdine, Lee. The administrative organization of public recreation in San Diego County, California. (M) University of Utah, 1951.

787. Silverberg, Edward B. A guide to working with aggressive teenagers in community leisure-time agencies. (D) Teachers College, Columbia University, 1960.

Purpose: develop working guide for practitioners, supervisors and administrators for application to more effective practice with aggressive teenage gang groups in building-or facility-centered community leisure-time agencies.

Material derived from: interviews with 13 authorities in various related fields, professional literature in related fields, group and case records from agency and personal files.

Chapter I and II explore the etiology and manifestations of antisocial teenage gang group behavior and the types of programs developed to service these needs. Chapter III determines how and by what means a leisure time agency can contribute to work with gang groups. Chapter IV explores program activities and experiences suitable for gang group programs and offers such modifications and adaptations as are deemed necessary. Chapter V concerns itself with leisure-time agency methods and techniques found most useful and contributory, with special emphasis on a theoretical framework for the worker-group relationship process. The kind of personnel necessary, professional preparation, selection and recruitment and part-time and volunteer workers is discussed in chapter VI. Chapter VII is concerned with administrative behavior, supervisory practices, in-service education and interagency operations.

Among the conclusions:

1. Leisure - time agencies in high-delinquency areas must contribute to work with gang groups.
2. A variety of carefully designed, professionally staffed programs will reach and effect change in conflict gang groups.
3. Work with antisocial gang groups requires personnel with particular capacities, education and experience, speical methods and techniques, carefully modified and adapted programs and a neighborhood network of services, cooperation and participation.
4. The many serious weaknesses and inadequacies in current agency leadership and practice are identified and require change. Recommendations are made for practice and for research where gaps exist.

788. Silverman, Lewis K. A study of factors that are associated with activity choices of participants in organized public recreation centers. (D) New York University, 1942.

789. Simkins, Paul Dean. A study of recreation in the White River Hills of Missouri. (M) University of Missouri, 1954.

790. Simmons, Joseph D. A history of the development of the H.P.E.R. program at Tennessee A & I State University from 1912-1952 (with special reference to curriculum offerings). (M) Tennessee A & I State University, 1954.

791. Simmons, Wilmer C. A comparative study of the leisure-time activities of town and country high school children of Calcasieu Parish (Louisiana) (M) Louisiana State University, 1942.

792. Sinn, Donald Frederick. See Curtis, Stanton R.

793. Sittman, Jack G. Public recreation survey of Carlisle, Pennsylvania. (M) Pennsylvania State University, 1958, 115 pp.

794. Skidmore, Rex A. Mormon recreation in theory and practice: a study of social change. (D) University of Pennsylvania, 1941, 137 pp.

795. Skubic, Elvera. Emotional responses of boys to Little League and Middle League competitive baseball. (D) University of Southern California, 1955, 228 pp.

796. Smertz, Beulah. A study of the effective reach of municipal recreation in Salt Lake City, Utah. (M) University of Utah, 1936.

797. Smith, Alma Winifred. The history and techniques of bowls and bowling. (M) George Peabody College for Teachers, 1937.

798. Smith, Edward James. A study of community recreational use of high schools in Colorado. (M) University of Colorado, 1955.

799. Smith, Ellis. A comparative study of the South Chicago community center and the South Chicago YMCA as to stated purposes, objectives, facilities, program constiuency, and leadership. (M) George Williams College, 1959, 71 pp.

800. Smith, Jimmy Ray. Analysis of population trends and recreation facilities in Austin, Texas. (M) University of Texas, 1952, 96 pp.

801. Smith, Johanne M. An experimental study of gross motor play activities for visually handicapped children. (M) University of Illinois, 1961, 131 pp.

Summary: Visually handicapped children's needs are almost identical to those of sighted children. Blind children need the natural outlet for their redundant energy and their desire to play is the same as any child's. The interests of visually handicapped children are also analogous to those of sighted children.

Observations made from the results of the motor performance tests seemed to indicate that the blind children did not appear to perform as well as the sighted children in the events. The sighted group's performance was found to be consistently superior to that of the blind children. However, there was high correlation indicated between the motor performance test scores of the two groups of children. Six of the seven correlations were significant at the one per cent level of confidence and one was significant at the two per cent level of confidence. It was assumed that the results were due to factors other than chance. It was felt that the visual factor, the lack of physical education experience, and the hesitancy to move quickly in space were the matters to be taken into consideration. All the coefficients of correlations were found to be positive.

Upon examination of the basic source materials, the activities were selected carefully but opportunistically. The number of activities chosen

were 53: 32 games, 12 stunts, and 9 races. Emphasis was placed not just on participation but on successful participation. Suggested principles and procedures for conducting gross motor play activities for all children were presented, supplemented with recommended principles and procedures for visually handicapped children.

Conclusions:

1. Physical activity and play opportunities should be an important part of the development of visually handicapped children.
2. The fundamental needs and interests of all seven to ten year old children appear to be basically the same.
3. Visually handicapped children are more like sighted children than they are different. They want and need to participate in the same kinds of play activities which are attractive to the child with sound vision.
4. Participation in gross motor play activity helps the visually handicapped children to develop a desire to play and move freely.
5. Participation in gross motor play activities stimulates the interest of visually handicapped children in large motor movements such as running and jumping.
6. Children, so handicapped, can improve their running times and jumping distances. In this study the children were even hesitant to attempt them in the beginning of the experiment.
7. The "waddling gait" of some of these children seemed to become less evident immediately after participation in the activities.
8. Interests in the use of the playground equipment can be stimulated among these children. Several of the children mastered the skills of hanging and traveling on the horizontal ladder. These children need the liberty to explore and experience.
9. The sighted children's performance in motor skills tests is consistently superior to that of the visually handicapped children.
10. Although the level of motor performance differs between the blind and sighted children, chances are that if the sighted children can perform well in motor performance tests, the blind can also perform better if given the opportunity and experience.
11. Observations seemed to indicate that the visually handicapped children were able to perform in the stunt type tests but had most difficulty in performing stunts requiring balance.

802. Smith, John Spangler. A study of the administration and facilities of the public recreation system of Reading, Pennsylvania. (M) Springfield College, 1942.

803. Smith, Leonard B. Playground recreation in the United States. (M) University of Rochester, 1954.

804. Smith, Lois B. A study in community recreation. (M) Smith College, 1922.

805. Smith, Rex B. A comprehensive recreation plan for St. Charles, Illinois. (M) University of Illinois, 1956, 148 pp.

806. Smith, Thomas B. A survey of recreational facilities and possibilities of the Third Congressional District of Louisiana. (M) Louisiana State University, 1940.

807. Smith, William H. The annual Mount Timpanogos hike: its origin, background, and development. (M) Brigham Young University, 1955.

808. Smith, Willie Sherrod, Jr. A study of the administration of public recreation for Negroes in the State of Virginia. (M) University of Illinois, 1960, 87 pp.

Cities studies: Roanoke, Portsmouth, Norfolk.

809. Snow, Edward Donald. An historical study of the M-Men basketball tournament of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. (M) Brigham Young University, 1954, 149 pp.

810. Spamer, Katherine S. Emotional and recreational interests of high school students. (M) Temple University, 1940.

811. Spooner, Willie, Jr. The relationship between participation in leisure time activity and the incidence of juvenile delinquency among boys. (M) University of Wisconsin, 1958, 121 pp.

Data from Baton Rouge, Louisiana. 500 non-delinquents, 200 delinquents. Findings: delinquents do not participate in well-rounded programs of recreational activity. Wholesome recreation outlets and physical education programs can help decrease the rate of juvenile delinquency and develop desirable patterns of conduct.

812. Sprunt, Jean. The relationship of motor ability and rhythm to achievement in swimming. (M) Washington State University, 1960, 78 pp.

Purpose: to determine
(1) the extent to which achievement in swimming may be predicted by performance on a motor ability battery.
(2) the extent to which achievement in swimming may be predicted by performance on a senosry rhythm test.

Methods: 81 freshmen women students
Administered the Fox Test of Side Stroke Power
Seashore Rhythm Test
Washington State University Motor Ability Battery

Results:
1. The Washington State University Motor Ability Battery may not be used as a valid predictor of the Fox Test of Side Stroke Power.
2. The individual items contained in the motor ability battery may not be used as valid predictors of the Fox Test of Side Stroke Power.
3. The Seashore Rhythm Test may not be used as a valid predictor of the Fox Test of Side Stroke Power.
4. The Seashore Rhythm Test failed to discriminate, adequately, the ability of subjects to perceive rhythmic differences of a difficult nature present in paired rhythmic patterns.
5. A chi-square test of significance indicated that a relationship significant beyond the .05 level was present between the Seashore Rhythm Test and the Fox Test of Side Stroke Power.

The study showed:

- a need for a more discriminating sensory rhythm test.
- the need for studies concerning the relationship of rhythm and motor ability to other activity areas.
- the need for studies concerning the influence of item sequence, validity and reliability of the Washington State University Motor Ability Battery.

813. Squires, John L. A study of the cooperation among the various agencies administering recreation in Salt Lake City, Utah. (M) University of Utah, 1943.

814. Stabler, Effie Pilley. Amerindian elements in some typical American games. (M) George Peabody College for Teachers, 1929.

815. Stancil, Charles Taylor. Participation areas and interest areas in the recreation of college students with diverse curriculums. (D) Pennsylvania State University, 1957, 159 pp.

Findings: both the type of curriculum (liberal arts, technical) and the institutional environment are important factors in recreational patterns.

816. Standifer, James William. A study of the permanence of recreational interests of college graduates in selected professions. (D) University of Michigan, 1958, 157 pp.

100 each in following professions studied: law, medicine, business, engineering, dentistry, pharmacy, teaching, physical education.

817. Stangroom, Robert William. A study of selected swimming pools in the province of British Columbia with reference to established standards. (M) University of Washington, 1956.

818. Stanley, Neldon DeVar. An evaluation of the areas and facilities for community recreation in Utah County. (M) Brigham Young University, 1961, 120 pp.

819. Stapay, Daniel R. A recreation survey of Charleston, Illinois, and vicinity. (M) University of Illinois, 1958, 127 pp.

820. Staples, Grace Elizabeth (Mrs. Eric B. Herdman, Jr.). The relationship of camp experience to the leisure time interests of Smith College sophomores. (M) Smith College, 1949.

821. Steffek, Ralph Leonhardt. A study of the out-of-school expenditure of time of high school students enrolled in a suburban high school. (D) Wayne State University, 1953.

Includes influence of family attitude upon recreation choices.

822. Steinbiss, Annemarie. The cultural arts in recreation. (M) University of California, Los Angeles, 1960.

Findings: cultural arts were limited in public recreation services to a minor status as compared to physical recreation activities. Greatest deterrent toward development was due to a lack of knowledge among recreation personnel as to the possibilities of cultural arts as recreation. Appeared to be a trend on the part of recreation administrators to introduce more cultural arts into their programs and for an improvement in the quality of services.

823. Stelzer, Elfred Emil. An evaluation of the recreation program in Georgetown, Texas. (M) University of Texas, 1960, 71 pp.

824. Stephens, Robert Charels. An investigation of criteria for the formulation of acquisition policies relative to park and recreation areas in King County, Washington. (M) University of Washington, 1956.

825. Sterrett, Delbert Ellingsworth. Music in the recreation program for the senior citizen in the State of Florida. (D) George Peabody College for Teachers, 1957.

826. Stevens, Andrew C. Recreational therapy in California institutions for the mentally ill. (M) Stanford University, 1940, 101 pp.

827. Stevens, James Seth. Municipal recreation in Springfield, Massachusetts. (M) Springfield College, 1926.

828. Stewart, James A. The administration of swimming pools in colleges and universities of the United States. (M) University of North Dakota, 1955.

829. Stewart, Mary L. Educational bases for the evaluation of play activities with special reference to techniques in character development. (M) New York University,1932.

830. Stock, Edward Irvan. A survey of recreational interests and activities of 192 DeKalb male high school students. (M) Northern Illinois University, 1955.

831. Stone, Wilson Morse. The recreational needs of grammar school boys in the West Los Angeles area. (M) University of California, Los Angeles, 1947.

832. Stoops, Mary Gertrude. The rise and development of Easter customs and festivals. (M) George Peabody College for Teachers, 1938.

833. Storey, Edward H. A survey of the recreation resources for dependent youth living in married quarters communities of the Royal Canadian Air Force. (M) University of Illinois, 1958, 75 pp.

834. Storey, Edward H. An analysis of costs, methods and principles of financing public recreation and park systems in selected communities in Illinois and Wisconsin. (D) University of Illinois (in progress).

835. Strickland, Verdie Mae. Vacation activities of Alabama teachers. (M) George Peabody College for Teachers, 1937.

836. Stringfellow, Wilma V. A study of one hundred employed girls and women in selected factories on the North Side: personal data, job experience and use of free time. (M) University of Pittsburgh, 1949.

837. Stringham, Ned Martin. Special techniques used by recreation specialists in organizing and conducting social recreation parties. (M) Utah State University, 1952.

838. Stueber, Ralph K. A study of some leisure time activities participated in by boys and girls in grades seven through twelve in Wausau, Wisconsin. (M) University of Wisconsin,

839. Sturgeon, Edward E. Trends in land use and ownership in Cheboygan County Michigan, as affected by socio-economic development and the land disposal policy of the Michigan Department of Conservation, with emphasis on lands sold to private owners by the State of Michigan. (D) University of Michigan, 1954, 337 pp.

The changes in total area devoted to agriculture, forestry and recreation are indicated. The natural features of the County and the development of lumbering, agriculture, and recreation are described to provide a setting for the analysis of trends of ownership and land use. The relative importance of agriculture, manufacturing, recreation and forestry is discussed according to income produced and areas devoted to each rural land use.

840. Suhm, Lawrence. Leisure in Latin America; a preliminary inquiry into the economic and social implications of mass leisure in underdeveloped areas. (D) University of Wisconsin (in progress).

841. Stewart, Robert Harvey, Jr. A study of the American Legion Junior Baseball program. (M) University of North Carolina,

842. Summers, Lillian. The American Red Cross program of recreation in military hospitals. (M) University of North Carolina, 1957.

Evaluates the contribution of volunteers.

843. Swanson, Harlan L. A survey of the Willamalane Park andRecreation District of Springfield, Oregon. (M) University of Oregon, 1953.

844. Sweeney, Robert Miles. An appraisal of community recreation for Sante Fe, New Mexico. (M) University of New Mexico, 1956.

845. Swenson, Helen J. Cooperation among government agencies in community recreation. (D) Teachers College, Columbia University, 1951.

846. Swicegood, Gloria E. Sports and physical recreation in American culture, 1900-1925. (M) University of California, Los Angeles, 1960.

847. Swift, Charles H. A survey of special services aquatic activities in V.A. Hospitals. (M) Springfield College, 1950.

848. Tacy, Robert A. An analysis of family recreation in Champaign-Urbana, Illinois. (M) University of Illinois, 1956.

Includes family attitudes toward family group recreation, types of recreation desired and facilities needed therefor.

849. Tait, William J. An evaluation device for professional preparation of recreational personnel. (D) New York University, 1952.

Device of 108 criteria in five areas developed and administered.

850. Tallman, John D. The status of underwater spearfishing in the Puget Sound area of Washington. (M) University of Washington, 1956, 164 pp.

Current practices, conservation aspects.

851. Tappin, Warren Rawford, Jr. A study of an experiment in the use of school subsidies to promote community recreation programs in the State of Washington. (D) University of Washington, 1956.

Appraises 66 community recreation programs that have utilized financial aid granted the local school district.

852. Tavares, Marilyn D. An experimental investigation in rhythmic movement of institutionalized mongoloid children. (M) Ohio State University, 1958.

853. Taylor, Fern D. A recommended pattern of administrative organization for integrating recreation in Weber County, Utah. (M) University of Utah, 1960, 147 pp.

854. Taylor, Loren Eston. Dramatic Activities in recreation for children. (D) Teachers College, Columbia University, 1957.

Dramatic activities to implement the leader's technique in recreation programs for children; philosophical background for recreation; how dramatic activities may meet needs and interests of the modern child.

855. Temple, Edward Stanley. A historical study of the recreational facilities for Negroes in Nashville, Tennessee from 1943 to 1952. (M) Tennessee A & I State University, 1956.

856. Tenny, John Willis, A study of epileptic children and a special school program for their care and education. (D) University of Michigan, 1954, 240 pp.

Describes the development of clinical services and a special educational program for epileptic children in the Detroit Public Schools and summarizes data concerning children enrolled in the program from January 1935 to June 1947.

857. Terry, William L. A guide for planning the school and college swimming pool and natatoriums. (D) Teachers College, Columbia University, 1955.

858. Theodore, Athena Rentoumis. The role of the volunteer in the mental hospital. (D) Boston University, 1956.

859. Thomann, Don Frederick. A technique in appraising the recreational objectives of the school. (D) University of Illinois, 1949, 326 pp.

A procedure and technique by which the school can readily collect and analyze data on recreation of out-of-school youth, which it can use effectively in evaluation and revision of its own educational program and goals. Concludes that approach is a feasible technique in evaluation of the school's educational program, and that investigation of the behavior characteristics of out-of-school youth is a forward step in the appraisal process by which one measures the total outcomes of educational striving.

860. Thomas, Edward C. Principles and practices in YMCA work for women and girls. (M) Ohio State University, 1954.

861. Thomason, Margaret Hope. Sportsmanship in athletics. (M) George Peabody College for Teachers, 1931.

862. Thompkins, Childress L. A survey of the recreation program of Clarksville, Tennessee with recommendations for improvement. (M) Tennessee A & I State University, 1956.

863. Thompson, Frances Neal. The place of dramatics in an organized community recreation program. (M) University of North Carolina, 1950.

864. Thompson, Morton. Development of a manual for the organization and administration of recreation programs for patients in the municipal hospitals of NYC. (D) New York University, 1954.

865. Thornton, Challie Kathryn. A survey of water safety courses in junior and senior colleges of Texas. (M) University of Texas, 1959, 53 pp.

866. Thorpe, Verne B. A study of the Utah public school costs of the W.P.A. recreation project for the year 1939-40. (M) University of Utah, 1943.

867. Thrall, William R. A study of community recreation in Loveland, Colorado. (M) University of Colorado. 1954.

868. Tickel, Conrad Rudolph. Integrated problems of recreation and education in Pennsylvania State parks. (M) Pennsylvania State University, 1950, 86 pp.

869. Timbers, Vida Hortense. A survey of the recreational interests of junior high school boys. (M) Smith College, 1946.

870. Tomlinson, Martha. An analysis of recreation program at West Virginia State Penitentary. (M) West Virginia University, 1955.

871. Toogood, Ruth. A survey of recreational interests and activities of college women in selected institutions of the middle west. (M) State University of Iowa, 1938.

Greatest number participated in inactive and indoor forms of recreation, but expressed interests in more active, outdoor sports, individual in character, and for coed activity.

872. Trethaway, Edwin Henry. The relationship between research in physical education, interschool athletics, and school recreation, and the major developments in these fields, 1895 to 1940. (D) New York University, 1953, 826 pp.

Findings:

1. Most productive years in the conduct of research have been 1930 and 1940;
2. Research methods that have been utilized most frequently in masters' theses are questionnaire, correlation, documentary frequency methods.
3. Scientific study of activities which have leisure time and recreational values did not take place to any great extent until the 1930 period when recreation as an objective of physical education was stressed, and research on the following activities has been neglected almost entirely - speedball, water polo, deck tennis, table tennis, shuffleboard, squash, horseshoes, water games, skating, skiing, and hiking.

873. Trumbower, Elizabeth. The contribution of craft activities to the philosophy and objectives of Boys' Clubs of America. (D) New York University 1957.

874. Trushenski, William W. Summer recreational facilities in Grand Forks, North Dakota. (M) University of North Dakota, 1948.

875. Turano, Anthony W. Survey of recreational wants and needs for boys in training under California Youth Authority at Paso Robles School for Boys. (M) California State Polytechnic College, 1952.

876. Turitz, Leah. The use of organized recreation by delinquents. (M) Smith College, 1937.

877. Twitchell, Bill. The relation of recreation leadership to other employee services in industry. (M) Purdue University, 1949.

878. Twomley, Hazel M. A survey of recreational interests and activities of girls in West Waterloo High School. (M) State University of Iowa, 1938.

Found that commonest forms of recreation were inactive and not creative, whereas their expressed interests were in active sports, handicrafts, and fine arts. The most general participation was found to be in reading, picniking, radio, entertaining or visiting, attending programs, cooking, motoring, clubs, and writing letters. Things expressed interest in doing more were archery, sailing, skiing, golf, driving a car.

879. Tyler, James B. The educational and recreational needs of the older people of South Kingstown, Rhode Island. (M) University of Rhode Island, 1957, 65 pp.

Data included 181 senior citizens.

880. Uibel, Garth. A study of mountaineering programs in theWestern United States. (M) Brigham Woung University, 1956.

881. Underhill, Barbara Lois. A proposed program of recreation for the cerebral palsied. (M) Smith College, 1956.

882. Unruh, Daniel Wallace. An analysis of the community uses of facilities of selected public elementary schools immunicipalities of Indiana. (D) Indiana University, 1955, 238 pp.

883. Valentine, Harry Rodney. A plan for the design and administration of a park school outdoor laboratory for Champaign, Illinois. (M) University of Illinois, 1960, 122 pp.

The plan is for a specific 120 acre area. General principles and suggestions could be adapted by other planners.

884. van der Smissen, Margaret Elisabeth Betty. An analysis of the state laws pertaining to the establishment of public park and recreation boards. (D) Indiana University, 1955, 142 pp.

Analyzes the 48 states as to the legislative structure of public boards.

885. Van Norman, Betty M. A study of the psychological influences of five elements of the plastic arts upon design and function of recreation areas and facilities. (M) University of Illinois (in progress)

886. Van Vleet, Phyllis P. Some effects of physical education therapy on the personality characteristics of schizophrenic patients. (D) University of California, Berkeley. 1952.

887. Vaughn, Mona. The small group with pre-delinquents. (M) University of Pacific. (in progress)

888. Vaugh, Pearl H. The status of the city-sponsored recreation programs among Negroes in Tennessee. (M) Tennessee A & I State University, 1956.

889. Vendien, Christine Lynn. The relationship between leisure time activities and physical education programs for Michigan high school girls. (D) Stanford University, 1957, 238 pp.

Indicates what activities included in physical education programs most adequately meet the physical recreation interests and relate most closely to leisure time participation in physical recreation activities.

Results:

1. Outing activities, recreational games, and swimming seemed to be the most popular activities.
2. Higher correlation between out-of-class program with leisure time activities than with the class program.
3. Physical educators, community recreational personnel, and community agencies may want to plan together more effectively for better integration of school physical education program and leisure time possibilities in the community.

890. Vila, Henry S. An analysis of employee recreation as provided by case studies of twenty-five firms in the Philadelphia district. (M) Temple University, 1949.

891. Voldseth, Edward V. The development of an empirically constructed scale from the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory for identifying students likely to be elected to positions of leadership in college extracurricular activities. (D) State University of Iowa, 1958.

892. Vosburgh, William Wallace. Social class and leisure time. (D) Yale University, 1960.

893. Voss, Walter A. A district organization plan for the Bureau of Recreation of the city of Philadelphia. (M) University of Pennsylvania, 1952, 74 pp.

894. Vowell, Ritchie M. A survey of recreational facilities of the township of Millburn, New Jersey. (M) New York University, 1930.

895. Vueich, Joseph. Recreation resources of Pekin, Illinois. (M) University of Colorado, 1953.

896. Wagar, John Alan. The carrying capacity of wild lands for recreation. (D) University of Michigan, 1961, 107 pp.

Analyzed the factors which determine the carrying capacities of forests and other wild lands for recreation, through analysis of land management objectives and conflicts, of the effects of crowding on satisfaction of the needs which motivate recreation, of the durability of vegetation as affected by site factors and amount of use using multiple regression techniques.

Conclusions:

1. Carrying capacity depends on the impact of people on the recreational environment on people, and management procedures for modifying these reciprocal impacts.
2. Accepting limitation of use is one of several costs that can be paid for quality in wildland recreation.
3. Management procedures can often increase the carrying capacity that is consistent with quality recreation.
4. The effects of recreational use on the condition of biotic communities can be predicted.
5. Although experimental research can provide information for guidance, final decisions to limit recreational use must be of an administrative nature.

897. Wakefield, William. Proposals for the development of an adequate recreation program in Alturas, California and the surrounding areas. (M) University of Southern California, 1953.

898. Waldron, Jack LeRoy. The operation of youth centers in selected communities of the United States. (M) Washington State University, 1957.

Recommendations concerning administrative policies, financing, activities.

899. Waldrop, Rebecca. Sacred, classic, court and ritual dances of the Far East. (M) George PeabodyCollege for Teachers, 1935.

900. Walker, Violet. A history and an analysis of recreation in Salt Lake City, Utah. (M) University of Utah, 1934.

901. Wallace, Lulu. Swim fins as an aid in teaching the flutter kick for the front crawl. (M) Washington State University, 1960, 78 pp.

Technique: parallel group procedure. Experimental and control groups equated by the Johnson-Metheny Motor Educability Test.

Conclusion: employment of swim fins as a teaching aid in the instructional program is primarily a matter of individual preference since there was no significant difference in the performance scores of the experimental and control groups.

902. Waller, Jacqueline Rose. The development of recreational activities for chronic regressed female patients. (Masters problem) University of Tennessee, 1960.

Activities used with 50 chronic regressed women patients were classified as mixers, table games, skill activities, games and activities of low organization. Subjective ratings were used. Of 6 mixers, 2 were found successful; 6 or 14 games and activites of low organization were judged useful; 4 of 7 skill activities; 4 of 10 table games. Concluded that no matter how simple games and activities were, the success depended on proper motivation and leadership.

903. Wang, James. A study of certain factors associated with children's play interests. (D) George Peabody College for Teachers, 1941.

904. Warmack, Gertrude. Play and recreational activities portrayed in Mark Twain's books. (M) George Peabody College for Teachers, 1930.

905. Warner, Kidd Phillips. A study of contemporary physical recreation for the adolescent girl in Russia, Italy, Germany, England, and the United States. (M) Louisiana State University, 1939.

906. Warnke, Frederick F. An analysis of the recreational resources of Angel Island in San Francisco Bay. (M) University of California, Berkeley, 1953.

907. Warren, Margaret. A study of leisure time interests in behavior problem children of superior intelligence. (M) Smith College, 1927.

908. Warren, Margaret Wilson. Plays and games of other nations and races. (M) George Peabody College for Teachers, 1928.

909. Watkins, Carlos. Recreation interests and preferences of members of the Salvation Army Youth Center, Austin, Texas. (M) University of Texas, 1953, 75 pp.

910. Watson, Eugene E. The relationship between California elementary schools and the total recreation community. (M) Sacramento State College, 1953.

911. Watson, Jack. The private athletic club in relation to sports in the United States. (D) Teachers College, Columbia University, 1956.

Factors in the decline of athletic clubs: role in development of athletics.

912. Wayman, Robert M. An appraisal of the extracurricular program of the secondary school made by alumni in the light of their present community leisure-time interests. (D) University of Pittsburgh, 1942.

913. Weatherford, Allen Easter. The Negro's religion and its effects upon his recreational activities in Baldgn County, N.C. (M) Springfield College, 1936.

914. Weber, Herbert. Leisure in modern society as viewed by seventy departmental heads at the University of Illinois. (M) University of Illinois, 1961, 450 pp.

Conclusions in terms of five basic questions used in the interviews:

I. To what extent are the departmental heads at the University of Illinois aware of the problem of leisure?
   1. About 75% of the interviewees are aware of a leisure problem in our society.
   2. This awareness is limited by the fact that they admittedly do not give the subject of leisure much thought.
   3. Awareness is also somewhat limited by the fact that the leisure problem does not particularly involve them as individuals.
   4. Almost all interviewees are not much concerned about leisure in terms of how they can affect its use in society.
   5. About 10% of the interviewees feel that there is no leisure problem and that it would not be any concern of theirs if there were.
   6. Almost all of the interviewees feel that the extent oftheir awareness is only incidental to their major interests, and as such, deserves less attention on their part.
   7. Approximately 75% of the interviewees do think that people should be using their leisure more effectively.
   8. About 5% of the interviewees feel that people are using their leisure effectively now.
   9. Most of the interviewees are unaware of a leisure problem concerning students or staff within the university setting.

II. To what extent do they realize its implication?
   1. Their realization of the extent of leisure's implications varies according to their professional experience and interests.
   2. Aside from their professional work, their daily experiences with the economy and with people lead them to be more aware of leisure's implications in these areas rather than in the more impersonal areas of international relations and political institutions.
   3. The extent of their realization is dependent upon the information they ordinarily get from newspapers, magazines, television, radio, or any other media with which they are ordinarily acquainted.
   4. There seems to be relatively little concern about leisure's implications as a significant problem in our society.

5. About 20% of the interviewees do not see any implications of leisure concerning political institutions and 10% do not see any implications concerning international relations or economic structure.
6. A small percentage of the interviewees feel that the implications of leisure are very important and that a positive and constructive course of action with respect to leisure's use is of vital concern in our society today.

III. How do they and their work fit into the picture of leisure in relation to their specialized areas?

1. For the most part, the relationships seen by 52.9% of the interviewees between leisure and their specialized areas is based on how they think their students and how they themselves, would use the knowledge and skills learned in their particular discipline for leisure pursuits.
2. With the exception of a few, the departmental heads see no need or justification for concerning themselves with leisure education within the framework of their departments.
3. The use of leisure by students, as seen by the interviewees, has little to do with the academic work in their departments.
4. Most of the interviewees feel that it is not the function of academic departments to deal with the implications of leisure since that is the concern of the recreation and physical education departments.

IV. How do they feel about the potential constructive or destructive force leisure may have in our society?

Comments indicating some stand on this question did not materialize in the data. It is undetermined and will need further study.

V. How receptive are the departmental heads at the University of Illinois to the acceptance and expansion of the recreation profession in higher education?

1. 65-70% of those interviewed would enthusiastically accept recreation as an integral part of higher education.
2. About 10-15% of those interviewed would have to give a little more thought to the advisability of accepting recreation education in higher education.
3. About 10-15% would not be very receptive to the expansion or acceptance of the recreation profession in higher education.
4. A small percentage of those interviewed feel that recreation education is important but question the level of academic standards for the preparation of professional recreation workers.
5. Less than 10% of those interviewed have little comprehension of the purpose of recreation education in higher education.
6. At least 15-20% have a condescending attitude toward the recreation profession and feel that the purpose of recreation in higher education, although justifiable, is secondary in importance to the more academic disciplines.
7. A small percentage of those interviewed desire to learn more about the purposes and significance of recreation education.

915. Webster, Dan E. A survey of the out of school recreational activities of school children of Hanover Township, Butler County, Ohio. (M) University of Cincinnati, 1953.

916. Weckwerth, Charles F. A guide to the planning of curriculum for the preprofessional preparation of recreation leadership. (D) New York University, 1957, 759 pp.

917. Weckwerth, Laura Joan. A study of practices of citizens' advisory committees in public recreation. (M) University of Illinois, 1958, 100 pp.

Data from committees in the New York metropolitan area. Determines the methods and techniques of organization, objectives and functions most valuable for effective operation.

918. Weeks, Guy Edward, Jr. A study of the methods, techniques, and practices of YMCA young adult co-ed clubs of the Southern Area Council. (M) Springfield College, 1957.

919. Weiss, Armand B. The changing pattern of recreational expenditures, 1929-1952. (M) University of Pennsylvania, 1954, 96 pp.

920. Weiss, Kenneth George. The status of recreation in Westerville, Ohio, and its potentialities for future development. (M) Ohio State University, 1956.

921. Weitzdorfer, Rudiger. Recreation and aesthetic culture of youth in Germany. (M) Springfield College, 1935.

922. Welch, Constance Davis. A survey of leisure-time activities of the Langston University faculty members. (M) University of New Mexico, 1951.

923. Welch, Jeannine. A proposed arts and crafts unit for industrial recreation. (M) State University of Iowa, 1959.

924. Welch, Marya. Psychological characteristics of recreation and physical education personnel. (M) University of California, Los Angeles, 1947.

925. Welch, Marya. Background factors affecting the selection of the voluntary physical education program and recreation activities of women at the University of California, Davis. (D) University of California, Davis, 1955.

926. Wells, George Robert. Factors affecting participation of college alumni in physical recreational activities. (M) Springfield College, 1950.

927. Wells, Janet. A study of boating and boating education in selected schools, colleges and universities in the United States. (D) Michigan State University, 1957.

928. Wempe, Thomas Edward. A study of the relationships between leisure activities and the personality factors: intelligence, social extraversion, and depression. (M) San Jose State College, 1953.

929. Werner, Alfred Charles. The physical recreational interests of the male alumni of Allegheny College, classes 1935-1947. (M) Pennsylvania State University, 1949, 88 pp.

930. West, Frances. Some educational functions of recreation seeking behavior. (M) University of Wisconsin (in progress).

931. White, Claire R. Leisure time activities offered by Sacred Heart Church, East Liberty, Pittsburgh, Pa. (M) University of Pittsburgh, 1947.

932. Whitmoyer, John Andrew. A descriptive study of facilities available for recreational activities in Laramie, Wyoming. (M) University of Wyoming, 1960, 69 pp.

933. Whittaker, Donna Rae. Playground experiment at Perrysburg Heights. (M) Bowling Green State University, 1961.

934. Wilcox, Arthur T. Selected factors affecting the summer use of public campgrounds in five counties of Northern Michigan. (D) University of Michigan, 1955, 234 pp.

Analyzed the design of campgrounds within a restricted area and the habits and objectives of summer vacationers who use them, determine some of the factors which influence campground uses and suggest ways by which public campgrounds may better serve their purposes as recreation facilities.

935. Wiley, Mary Stevens. The evaluation of policies for the organization and administration of extracurricular recreational programs in the state colleges of California. (D) New York University, 1954.

936. Williams, Carroll Morgan. A survey of community facts and presently existing recreation areas and facilities in their relationship to recreation planning for Everett, Washington, 1959. (M) University of Washington, 1960, 165 pp.

937. Wilsman, Richard H. Fees and charges practices of local public park and recreation systems in Illinois. (M) University of Illinois, 1957, 92 pp.

Findings: about 15% of budget funds from fees and charges. Services usually free — children's activities, the handicapped, senior citizens.

938. Wilson, George Thomas. An analysis of effective practices employed to reduce vandalism in parks, recreation, and combined departments in American cities of over 50 thousand population. (D) Indiana University, 1961, 256 pp. Available in pamphlet: Oglebay Park, Wheeling, West Virginia, American Institute of Park Executives.

Data includes 221 observations about effective practices.

Findings: the following are important in vandalism control —

1. Sound design, planning and construction.
2. Preventive maintenance.
3. Patron involvement in planning.
4. Sound regulatory rules.

5. Educational programs aimed at wise use.
6. Patroling.
7. Careful selection of leadership.
8. Adequate lighting.
9. Well-balanced programs.
10. Agency cooperation.
11. Restitution by vandals in works or money or by parents in terms of money.

939. Wink, Norma. Dance for blind and partially-sighted children. (M) MacMurray College, 1957.

940. Winter, Eva Pauline. An analysis of the use of leisure time and of the recreation interests of selected adults participating in the organized recreation program of the Oklahoma City parks and recreation department. (M) Texas Woman's University, 1960.

Data from 300 adults.

941. Wolf, Barbara J. The problem of instructional recreation in the proposed adult degree program for the adult center of Rockford College. (M) Ohio State University, 1955.

942. Wolfe, H. Don. A study of the objectives of extra-curricular activities in selected secondary schools of California. (M) San Jose State College, 1953.

943. Womack, Mamie L. The relation of play to juvenile delinquency. (M) George Peabody College for Teachers, 1930.

944. Wood, Edward Cate. A survey of the organized leisure time programs for persons sixty-five years of age and over in the city of Hartford, Connecticut. (M) Springfield College, 1952.

945. Woodworth, John Henry, Jr. A study of the place and function of drama in the Chicago Park District recreation division program. (M) University of Illinois, 1958, 73 pp.

Study used participant approach - why they became interested, what values gained, educational background, whether interests and desires met.

946. Woodyard, A. Lorraine. A teaching manual for recreational sports. (M) Woman's College, University of NorthCarolina, 1955.

Shuffleboard, table tennis, croquet, billiards, aerial darts, boccie, clock golf, box hockey, deck tennis, paddle tennis, horseshoes, tetherball, pateka, skating, quoits. Brief history, number of players, equipment, court specifications, object of game, terminology, playing regulations.

947. Wright, Dolores M. An analysis of the industrial recreation program of United Air Lines, San Francisco. (M) San Francisco State College, 1959, 66 pp.

Studies Mainliner Club of United Air Lines and makes recommendations.

948. Wright, James C. A proposed recreation program for Skamania County, Washington. (M) Washington State University, 1957, 91 pp.

949. Wright, Ruth. Recreational education as an integral part of twentieth-century American living. (M) Louisiana State University, 1938.

950. Wright, Thomas C. A comparative study in outdoor surfacing for recreation. (M) Washington State University, 1957.

Types of surfacing and of construction, costs, maintenance, uses.

951. Wrightstone, J. Wayne. Persistency of extra-classroom interest after secondary school. (M) New York University, 1928.

952. Yashpo, Ruth E. Historical study of pioneer dancing in Utah. (M) University of Utah, 1947.

953. Yeomans, William C. Park and recreation area relationships. (M) University of California, Berkeley, 1957.

Analysis of inner and outer park relationships with respect to intensity of use and a theory of area design to meet the problem of increasing use.

954. Young, Donald Lawrence. A study of the methods used by selected religious and recreational agencies in the field work training of Springfield College youth and community leadership students. (M) Springfield College, 1951.

955. Yukie, Thomas S. An analysis of the administrative factors affecting the use of school facilities for recreation during after-school hours in selected communities in Los Angeles County. (M) University of California, Los Angeles, 1952.

956. Zanoli, James. A survey of community playground facilities in the City of San Luis Obispo. (M) California State Polytechnic College, 1955.

957. Zaretsky, Sondra. A survey of dance therapy among selected mental hospitals in the United States. (M) University of Illinois, 1956., 182 pp.

Data from 10 state and 8 V.A. hospitals.

Conclusions:

1. Rather than have specialized dance therapists the trend is for recreational personnel to lead the dance therapy activities.
2. Suggested background in physical education, which is consistent with actual training of personnel now conducting the activity, and dance therapy included as course in curriculum.
3. A lack of homogenity in the age of the patients within the dance therapy groups exists.
4. Patients are very much affected by music which is comparable to their own moods. Introduction of sudden changes in music or movements can cause unfavorable results.
5. State hospitals have slightly more active dance programs than V.A. hospitals.

Findings:

- in 75% of the programs, volunteers were used.
- in 94.5% of the programs, phonograph was used.
- median number of hours allotted to dance therapy was 4.5.
- social dance used in 94.5% of the programs, basic movement in 88.9%, square dance in 72.2%, folk dance in 66.7%, ballet in 22.2%, and tap in 5.6%.
- of 46 groups, 20 composed of both sexes, 13 of female, 11 male.

958. Zbornak, Gary Wayne Anthony. A survey of recreational facilities in Ottumwa, Iowa. (M) Northeast Missouri State Teachers College, 1960.

959. Ziai, Abol H. The recreational activities of recent immigrants. (M) Springffeld College, 1955.

960. Zimmerman, Florence. Leaders and leisure; an analysis of national education-recreation agency direct service leadership. (M) New York School of Social Work, Columbia University, 1958, 120 pp.

Job classifications and training of the various agencies; analysis of similarities in staff activities, training and skill required, existing and projected leadership shortages and adaptations being made to meet them.

961. Zimmerman, Helen M. Physical activity experience and interests of college women. (M) Southern Illinois University, . Reported in Research Quarterly 25:1:109, March, 1954.

ADDENDUM

(For one reason or another these studies do not appear in the normal alphabetical sequence, but believing that you would prefer to have them listed in this manner than not at all, this addendum has been attached.)

962. Andrus, Ruth. A history of the recreation program of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints. (D) State University of Iowa, 1962, 520 pp.

Study limited to program areas and age span coverage of the Young Men's and Young Women's Mutual Improvement Associations, the official recreation organis of the Church. It covered the period of time from the inception of the Church in 1830 to the end of the M.I.A. year, August, 1961. In addition to the M.I.A. program, the study discusses the philosophy of the Church toward recreation and the philosophy and practices of each president as related to recreation.

Data were collected primarily from the Church Historical Library and the general offices of the Young Men's and Young Women's Mutual Improvement Associations. Also, diaries, journals, sermons, and writings of Church leaders, General Conference reports, biographical sketches of Church leaders. Volumes of The Contributor, The Young Woman's Journal, The Improvement Era, June conference reports, General Board minutes, M.I.A. Stake Leader, Manuals, Salt Lake Tribune, and Deseret News and Telegram.

963. Camper, Stephen E. A suggested program of recreation facilities and opportunities for rural Negro elementary school children. (D) New York University (in progress).

964. Bush, James. A study of recreation patterns of retired men in a selected community. (D) New York University (in progress).

The selected community is St. Petersburg, Florida.

965. Frank, Peggy M. A study of patterns of recreation administration. (D) New York University (in progress).

966. Frost, Ardith B. Crucial behavioral dimensions of first line supervisors in municipal recreation. (D) University of Southern California (in progress).

967. Hardt, Lois J. Changing behavior through recreation. (D) New York University (in progress).

An investigation of conceptual and behavioral changes in parents and retardates through adapted recreation activities. Use of Q-sort.

968. Kinsella, Richard. A study of physical activities for delinquent boys. (M) New York University (in progress).

969. Labanowich, Stanley. A study of recreation patterns and attitudes toward recreation among selected Jewish families in Skokie, Lincolnwood and Morton Grove, Illinois. (M) University of Illinois, 1962.

Sample: 20 Jewish families. To qualify each family was to have at least one child over twelve years of age; all parents were known to be Jewish born.

Findings regarding recreational habits:

1. Activities involving the whole family are undertaken most frequently away from the home.
2. Facilities and equipment for recreational use found in the home are not generally utilized by the whole family together at one time.
3. Television consumes a substantial portion of family leisure time.
4. All families have a predilection for things musical.
5. Home entertaining varies among families in frequency but it is an activity in which all families participate.
6. Rituals, both religious and non-religious are observed by most of the families although non-religious rituals are less frequently observed.
7. Dinner-table conversation is inevitable but there is some evidence that all families find it recreational in spirit and content.
8. Participation by family members in clubs and organizations is common. Parent membership is evidently motivated in part for opportunities afforded for social-recreational expression, children primarily for recreational outlets. The exception is children's religious-education class membership.
9. Children take advantage of programs and activities sponsored by public recreation agencies in the community. Parents are less likely to participate in these programs.
10. The children in junior and senior high school are active in a wide range of extracurricular activities.
11. Activities undertaken within the family and involving two or more family members are not as frequently undertaken as activities on an individual basis.

Makes recommendations for future studies of this type and relating to family recreation.

970. Rice, Betty. Developing a volunteer training program for a selected agency. (M) New York University, (in progress)

971. Starrs, George. Recreation program for delinquent boys. (M) New York University (in progress).

972. Talbert, Susetta. A study of the recreation program for the physically handicapped in a selected agency. (M) New York University (in progress)

973. Thornton, LaVerne. A study of recreation in-service education. (D) New York University (in progress)

974. Watts, Faulkner. A study of recreation patterns in relation to occupation. (D) New York University (in progress).

975. Wise, Alan. Effect of a camping program on physical fitness in a selected camp. (M) New York University (in progress).

INDEX BY INSTITUTION

Alabama, University of 123

Boston University 197, 312, 443, 648, 675, 678, 858

Bowling Green State University 456, 516, 605, 748, 933

Brigham Young University 196, 498, 505, 551, 608, 807, 809, 818, 880

California, University of (Berkeley) 18, 76, 89, 117, 153, 664, 886, 906, 953

California, University of (Davis) 925

California, University of (Los Angeles) 3, 17, 26, 108, 111, 127, 137, 166, 180, 242, 314, 338, 383, 410, 444, 450, 489, 490, 497, 503, 540, 590, 607, 640, 642, 701, 724, 727, 736, 738, 757, 822, 831, 846, 924, 955.

California State Polytechnic College 177, 213, 322, 402, 597, 626, 875, 956

Chicago, University of 93

Chico State College 429

Cincinnati, University of 689, 915

Claremont University College 275, 687

Colorado, University of 6, 40, 220, 326, 378, 502, 520, 722, 798, 867, 895

Colorado State University (Greeley) 95, 717

Columbia University 48, 62, 96, 131, 241, 287, 313, 361, 375, 399, 436, 478, 484, 625, 629, 683, 719, 787, 845, 854, 857, 911, 960

Connecticut, University of 120, 135, 377, 422, 438, 451, 632

Denver, University of 14, 24, 457, 587

Drake University 323, 525

Florida, University of 169, 320, 464, 568, 576

Florida State University 69, 145, 217, 353, 369, 412, 472, 475, 696, 760, 763, 776

Fordham University 555

George Peabody College for Teachers 38, 50, 55, 57, 71, 87, 106, 142, 167, 168, 203, 210, 219, 238, 284, 328, 329, 330, 336, 354, 382, 386, 390, 393, 401, 403, 404, 430, 477, 491, 496, 527, 541, 556, 559, 569, 572, 579, 581, 583, 592, 602, 617, 652, 668, 677, 681, 710, 771, 777, 780, 797, 814, 825, 832, 835, 861, 899, 903, 904, 908, 943.

George Williams College 31, 91, 112, 129, 231, 357, 362, 445, 574, 599, 620, 630, 669, 707, 766, 799.

Georgia, University of 276

Harvard University 499

Illinois, University of 1, 9, 20, 37, 51, 59, 80, 92, 119, 130, 136, 141, 149, 151, 160, 182, 194, 221, 227, 229, 239, 260, 266, 270, 288, 298, 307, 339, 344, 349, 356, 385, 388, 395, 398, 418, 425, 439, 440, 452, 461, 482, 511, 518, 526, 554, 561, 577, 586, 589, 591, 611, 624, 635, 636, 637, 667, 671, 673, 699, 723, 728, 734, 744, 751, 752, 755, 773, 801, 805, 808, 819, 833, 834, 848, 859, 883, 885, 914, 917, 937, 945, 957, 969.

Indiana University 22, 139, 189, 198, 249, 295, 304, 358, 372, 400, 479, 512, 513, 571, 882, 884, 938.

Iowa, State University of 11, 56, 191, 201, 246, 274, 384, 424, 432, 515, 523, 564, 595, 871, 878, 891, 923, 962.

Ithaca College 627

Kansas State University (Manhattan) 702

Louisiana State University 30, 33, 97, 102, 138, 176, 181, 190, 267, 294, 409, 415, 492, 508, 550, 598, 610, 619, 631, 709, 733, 746, 791, 806, 905, 949.

MacMurray College 74, 222, 557, 712, 939.

Maryland, University of 179, 258, 604, 639, 647, 694.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology 318

Michigan, University of 5, 54, 83, 113, 114, 172, 446, 465, 622, 659, 672, 693, 697, 705, 713, 739, 762, 816, 839, 856, 896, 934.

Michigan State University 927

Minnesota, University of 146, 408

Mississippi Southern University 333

Missouri, University of 147, 178, 214, 251, 394, 531, 708, 781, 789.

Montana State University 105

New Mexico, University of 844, 922

New York University 4, 7, 15, 35, 39, 61, 66, 68, 86, 101, 125, 157, 162, 165, 185, 192, 199, 206, 211, 215, 223, 233, 247, 261, 277, 291, 296, 301, 306, 316, 317, 319, 335, 359, 379, 381, 423, 426, 428, 434, 449, 455, 463, 466, 470, 480, 494, 501, 504, 507, 517, 538, 565, 567, 582, 585, 606, 609, 612, 644, 649, 653, 655, 658, 670, 674, 680, 685, 686, 706, 711, 714, 721, 731, 740, 749, 750, 753, 767, 772, 783, 788, 829, 849, 864, 872, 873, 894, 916, 935, 951, 963, 964, 965, 967, 968, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975.

Northeast Missouri State Teachers College 184, 188, 236, 703, 958.

North Carolina, University of 72, 134, 259, 303, 342, 355, 368, 374, 392, 431, 522, 533, 614, 682, 688, 716, 741, 761, 774, 841, 842, 863.

North Carolina, University of (Woman's College) 52, 208, 257, 269, 690.

North Dakota, University of 77, 150, 282, 286, 310, 471, 573, 638, 657, 676, 754, 784, 828, 874, 946.

North Texas State Teachers College 118

Northern Illinois University 53, 244, 417, 460, 666, 830

Ohio State University 27, 34, 154, 159, 161, 205, 256, 262, 279, 311, 348, 420, 454, 458, 476, 514, 532, 562, 623, 650, 663, 679, 691, 852, 860, 920, 941.

Ohio University 12, 332, 370, 485, 534, 779.

Oregon, University of 2, 155, 289, 366, 493, 510, 594, 662, 843

Oregon State College 758

Pacific, University of 121, 391, 887

Pennsylvania, University of 78, 100, 107, 126, 228, 283, 297, 309, 376, 396, 448, 495, 548, 765, 794, 893, 919.

Pennsylvania State University 41, 67, 143, 226, 232, 340, 350, 367, 380, 405, 407, 521, 563, 593, 603, 698, 735, 743, 778, 785, 793, 815, 868, 929.

Pittsburgh, University of 45, 81, 140, 187, 248, 264, 305, 343, 345, 365, 373, 389, 419, 481, 646, 695, 756, 836, 912, 931.

Purdue University 21, 44, 84, 103, 144, 148, 175, 204, 216, 235, 263, 427, 453, 546, 560, 661, 700, 720, 764, 877.

Redlands, University of 615

Rhode Island, University of 879

Richmond Professional Institute 110

Rochester, University of 467, 803

Sacramento State College 468, 519, 910

San Diego State College 308, 645

San Francisco State College 104, 224, 509, 547, 947.

San Jose State College 234, 265, 351, 601, 928, 942.

Smith College 46, 73, 82, 109, 122, 158, 280, 584, 618, 651, 804, 820, 869, 876, 881, 907.

Southern California, University of 132, 202, 281, 293, 315, 524, 539, 575, 660, 729, 730, 795, 897, 966.

Southern Illinois University 961

Southern Methodist University 542

Springfield College 25, 65, 98, 152, 183, 207, 209, 237, 268, 272, 387, 413, 414, 441, 469, 486, 488, 549, 588, 596, 616, 621, 656, 665, 775, 803, 827, 847, 913, 918, 921, 926, 944, 954, 959.

Stanford University 36, 278, 462, 544, 715, 826, 889.

Syracuse University 529

Temple University 32, 225, 271, 327, 447, 600, 810, 890.

Tennessee, University of 174, 195, 200, 285, 435, 902

Tennessee, A & I State University 170, 325, 331, 790, 855, 862, 888.

Texas, University of 58, 60, 64, 70, 171, 173, 253, 302, 324, 334, 346, 363, 397, 433, 500, 553, 613, 692, 737, 800, 823, 865, 909.

Texas Woman's University 10, 28, 99, 300, 940

Toledo, University of 578

Tulsa, University of 240

Utah, University of 79, 88, 186, 193, 212, 230, 290, 347, 416, 535, 536, 552, 566, 628, 634, 704, 745, 769, 786, 796, 813, 853, 866, 900, 952.

Utah State University 75, 128, 218, 245, 273, 406, 411, 459, 506, 837.

Virginia, University of 29

Washington, University of 13, 19, 23, 47, 292, 299, 337, 528, 633, 718, 725, 747, 759, 817, 824, 850, 851, 936.

Washington State University (Pullman) 8, 115, 156, 243, 352, 421, 437, 442, 537, 545, 558, 570, 643, 732, 742, 768, 812, 898, 901, 948, 950.

Wayne State University 483, 821

West Virginia University 252, 254, 321, 684, 870.

Western Michigan University 85, 90, 163

Western Reserve University 164, 530

Whittier College 42

Wisconsin, University of 16, 63, 116, 124, 133, 360, 371, 487, 543, 580, 654, 770, 782, 811, 838, 840, 930.

Wyoming, University of 49, 250, 341, 641, 932.

Yale University 43, 726, 892.

CROSS-REFERENCED TOPICAL INDEX

Note: Since this index was compiled from the titles and summaries of the studies listed, and, since each individual has his own "pet terminology", it should be considered only a beginning reference point.

ACTIVITY PREFERENCES
  General 25, 28, 80, 87, 92, 95, 97, 138, 140, 169, 185, 206, 301, 310, 316, 353, 417, 649, 657, 740, 746, 884, 917. See also specific age group or specific type of person. 470, 471, 481
  Factors affecting preferences 3, 33, 41, 44, 54, 82, 83, 158, 161, 187, 206, 220, 274, 370, 446, 538, 564, 640, 744, 788, 816, 820, 928, 974. See also character building, values, and specific types of persons.

ADMINISTRATION
  General 5, 22, 30, 59, 100, 260, 277, 298, 339, 349, 392, 425, 495, 509, 598, 606, 624, 673, 683, 689, 705, 713, 804, 813, 834, 953, 955, 965.
  See also school-community cooperation, areas and facilities, finance, in-service training, insurance, legal aspects, personnel practicies, public relations, safety, surveys, vandalism.

Adolescents, see high school youth.

ADULTS 3, 129, 140, 187, 281, 326, 471, 570, 603, 940, 175

ADULT EDUCATION 379, 941

AGED and AGING 34, 80, 111, 135, 189, 217, 266, 279, 313, 343, 372, 377, 384, 407, 412, 416, 422, 512, 521, 566, 574, 577, 632, 655, 700, 731, 825, 879, 944, 964.

AMERICAN RED CROSS 510, 842

Apparatus, see equipment

ATTITUDES 289, 437, 461, 564, 590, 640
  See also Activity preferences - factors, values

AQUATICS 71, 182, 276, 371, 486, 847 , 108
  See also boating, canoeing, fishing, swimming

Arts and crafts, see crafts

AREAS AND FACILITIES
  General 17, 18, 42, 141, 177, 180, 883, 885, 938, 950, 953

Areas and facilities, continued
  Standards 338, 376, 421, 824
  Sub-divisions 254, 305, 306
  See also surveys

ARMED FORCES 31, 69, 116, 259, 344, 510, 768, 833, 842, 847

ATHLETICS 164, 173, 247, 274, 348, 375, 454, 478, 569, 589, 691, 846, 861, 911, 946
  See also baseball, basketball, aquatics, competition, football, bowling

AUDIO-VISUAL 52

AUTOMOTIVE SPORTS 623

BASEBALL 308, 331, 523, 645, 648, 735, 775, 795, 841
  See also athletics

BASKETBALL 374, 809
  See also athletics

BIBLIOGRAPHY 68

BIOGRAPHY 70, 482, 554

BLIND 106, 117, 334, 476, 801, 939

BOATING 265, 927
  See also canoeing, aquatics

Bond issues, see financing

BOWLING 661, 797

Boys, see high school youth

BOYS' CLUBS OF AMERICA 873

C.C.C. 50, 414

CAMPING See outdoor recreation
  See the American Camping Association Bibliography of Studies and Research cited in the introduction to this Bibliography.

CAMPUS RECREATION 33, 41, 128, 215, 232, 270, 278, 289, 562, 571
  See also colleges.

CANOEING 210 See also boating, aquatics

CARDIAC 567 See also handicapped

CERTIFICATION OF PROFESSIONAL PERSONNEL 742
See also professional personnel

CHILDREN 57, 316, 527, 563 see also junior high and high school youth

CEREBRAL PALSY 312, 441, 469, 881 See also handicapped

Character education, see Values

CHURCH RECREATION 101, 304, 342, 452, 480, 524, 679, 710, 794, 809, 913, 931, 962

CLUBS 112, 271, 473 see also teen centers

College unions, see student unions

COLLEGES
  General 44, 196, 213, 214, 246, 310, 335, 432, 446, 452, 465, 492, 501, 550, 564, 573, 608, 610, 616, 656, 682, 754, 762, 815, 816, 871, 926, 929, 961
  See also campus recreation, faculty, professional preparation, student union

COMMUNITY CENTERS 163, 653, 670, 799

COMPETITION 176, 626

Conservation, see outdoor recreation

Convalescent, see handicapped and specific handicaps and illnesses

Correctional institutions, see penal institutions

Costs, see finances

County surveys, see surveys

CRAFTS 61, 265, 394, 445, 873, 885, 923

CULTURAL ARTS 822, 921 see also crafts, dance, drama, music

Curriculum, see professional preparation

DANCING
  General 38, 167, 208, 219, 243, 257, 269, 281, 303, 401, 476, 505, 559, 583, 679, 712, 719, 780, 812, 899, 939, 852
  See also folk dance, modern dance,social dance, square dance

Day camp, see outdoor recreation and the ACA Bibliography

DATING 178

DEAF 476, 647 see also handicapped

DEFINITIONS 149, 533, 773

DELINQUENCY 32, 92, 127, 207, 231, 449, 545, 584, 618, 620, 707, 759, 787, 811, 876, 887, 943, 968, 971 See also penal institutions

DEPENDENT YOUTH HOMES 332

Detention homes, see penal institutions

DIABETIC 345 see also handicapped

DRAMA 116, 208, 409, 487, 496, 720, 854, 863, 945 See also cultural arts

ECONOMICS 398, 659

EDUCATION FOR LEISURE 45, 131, 190, 199, 223, 251, 346, 370, 504, 644, 728, 733, 748, 930, 949 See also leisure

Education, see specific type under professional preparation, in-service training, education for leisure.

Educational institutions, see colleges and schools

Employee recreation, see industrial recreation

ETHICS 9, 173, 314, 348

EPILEPTIC 264, 856 see also handicapped

EQUIPMENT 52, 76, 115, 227, 268, 595, 614, 677, 771

EVALUATION 26, 69, 107, 283, 291, 379, 421, 497, 504, 507, 543, 569, 660, 675, 729, 736, 829 See also areas and facilities - standards.

EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN 907

Extension service, see 4-H

Extracurricular activities, se school

FACULTY 80, 189, 212, 515, 769, 835, 914, 922 (interests of)

FAMILY RECREATION 435, 726, 783, 848, 969

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT 50, 65

Feebleminded, see mentally retarded

Fees and charges, see finances

FESTIVALS 134, 142, 403, 404, 777, 832

Field work, see under professional preparation

FINANCING 37, 78, 159, 192, 237, 239, 337, 431, 448, 654, 667, 673, 702, 851, 866, 919, 937. See also administration, legal aspects.

FISHING 556, 850 See also aquatics, outdoor recreation

Fitness, see physical fitness

FOOTBALL 85, 275 See also athletics

FOUR-H 694, 695, 698 see also rural recreation

FOLK DANCING 328, 354, 490 See also dancing

Foreign, see inter-cultural

Games, see recreational games

Gangs, see delinquency

Girls, see high school youth

Golden agers and golden age clubs, see aged

GROUP WORK 81, 264, 280, 343, 345, 466, 678, 691

HANDICAPPED 109, 123, 601, 650, 697, 758 See specific handicapps

Health, see safety

HIGH SCHOOL YOUTH 14, 28, 31, 43, 56, 82, 89, 95, 97, 99, 120, 138, 155, 169, 178, 185, 187, 201, 220, 223, 236, 240, 271, 280, 357, 427, 435, 451, 525, 539, 604, 631, 681, 791, 810, 821, 830, 831, 878, 889, 905

HISTORY 19, 46, 94, 121, 150, 179, 210, 258, 319, 327, 359, 393, 464, 470, 482, 491, 506, 510, 549, 562, 589, 635, 688, 698, 739, 751, 762, 778, 790, 797, 846, 900, 952.

HOBBIES 147, 190, 581, 600, 717

Holidays, see festivals

HORSES 390

HOSPITAL RECREATION 72, 74, 79, 81, 109, 139, 224, 259, 321, 343, 392, 498, 514, 533, 741, 776, 842, 847, 864.
See also handicapped, mentally ill, and specific handicaps.

Hostels, see youth hostels

HUMAN RELATIONS 445 see also group work

Ill and handicapped, see hospital recreation, handicapped, mentally ill, and specific handicaps

IMMIGRANTS 959

Impaired vision, see blind

INDIANS 552, 602, 701, 780, 814

Industrial arts, see crafts

INDUSTRIAL RECREATION 13, 84, 98, 103, 146, 148, 161, 166, 175, 186, 187, 204, 216, 225, 235, 238, 266, 318, 418, 453, 575, 619, 625, 634, 661, 668, 671, 693, 700, 720, 722, 725, 836, 877, 890, 923, 947.

In-service training, see professional preparation

INSURANCE 624 see also legal aspects

Interest studies, see activity preferences

INTERCULTURAL 11, 25, 196, 208, 328, 383, 400, 432, 434, 436, 455, 458, 489, 490, 492, 552, 630, 752, 767, 840, 899, 905, 908, 921, 969.
See also Indians, Negro

INTRAMURALS 60, 66, 245, 273, 411, 456, 530, 557, 605, 643, 658

Institutional recreation, see specific type of institution

JUNIOR HIGH YOUTH 28, 169, 236, 282, 488, 633, 681, 711, 721, 869

Juvenile delinquency, see delinquency

Land use, see areas and facilities and outdoor recreation

LEADERSHIP 43, 278, 284, 464, 594, 685, 714, 729, 736, 772, 960
Junior leaders 604
See also motivation, professional preparation, professional personnel, supervision, volunteers

LEGAL ASPECTS 48, 51, 67, 86, 229, 355, 462, 606, 755, 884

LEISURE 45, 87, 113, 131, 154, 157, 190, 199, 206, 223, 251, 283, 579, 585, 781, 892, 914. See also education for leisure.

Leisure time interests, see activity preferences

LEPROSY 684

LIBRARIES 555, 637, 726

Little League, see baseball

MARRIED STUDENTS 133 see also family recreation, young adults

Men, see adults

Mental health, see values of recreation, mentally ill

MENTALLY ILL 24, 72, 73, 102, 118, 157, 256, 303, 325, 367, 420, 423, 463, 522, 565, 627, 646, 663, 672, 674, 696, 704, 712, 719, 774, 826, 858, 886, 902, 957 See also hospital recreation

MENTALLY RETARDED 174, 205, 255, 292, 410, 463, 476

Military, see armed forces

MODERN DANCE 8, 674 see also Dancing

MOTIVATION 124, 492, 499 see also leadership

MONGOLOID CHILDREN 852 see also handicapped

Motor ability, see physical performance

Municipal surveys, see surveys

MUSIC 8, 222, 341, 693, 723, 825 see also cultural arts

Neighborhood houses, see settlement houses

NEGROES 170, 331, 365, 405, 413, 419, 455, 485, 508, 620, 855, 888, 913, 963

Neuropsychiatric, see mentally ill

Outdoor activities, see outdoor recreation and specific activities

OUTDOOR RECREATION 16, 26, 42, 91, 107, 114, 143, 172, 180, 193, 203, 226, 234, 315, 341, 356, 371, 380, 518, 529, 542, 642, 660, 708, 747, 765, 778, 807, 820, 839, 868, 880, 883, 896, 934, 975. See also A.C.A. Bibliography, vacations.

Pageants, see festivals

Partially sighted, see blind

PENAL INSTITUTIONS 1, 184, 195, 250, 367, 532, 597, 718, 870, 875, 267, 378
See also delinquency.

PERSONALITY, including social & emotional adjustment, group behavior
33, 39, 41, 75, 83, 89, 91, 157, 158, 262, 263, 274, 467, 479, 507, 543, 651, 740, 761, 785, 886, 891, 924, 928, 967.

Personnel, see leadership, professional personnel, professional preparation, volunteers.

Personnel practices, see professional personnel

PHILOSOPHY 125, 716, 738, 739, 770, 782 See also values

PHYSICAL RECREATION 24, 109 See also athletics

PHYSICAL PERFORMANCE 5, 54, 56, 89, 117, 263, 595, 812, 975
See also Activity preferences - factors

PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED 39, 322, 330, 507, 662, 972 See also handicapped.

Physical fitness, see physical performance

PLAY 903, 904

PLAYGROUNDS 20, 32, 55, 58, 76, 110, 115, 152 177, 192, 268, 362, 677, 803, 933

PLAY THERAPY 74, 106, 472, 475

POLIOMYELITIS 300 See also handicapped

PRE-SCHOOL PLAY LOTS 141

Prisons, see penal institutions

PRIVATE AGENCIES 31, 35, 82, 294, 305, 594 See also specific agencies

PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS 64, 221, 483

PROFESSIONAL PREPARATION
  General 35, 63, 104, 137, 294, 298, 321, 436, 497
  Curriculum 49, 105, 139, 190, 272, 295, 297, 360, 440, 498, 500, 558, 578, 612, 698, 849, 916
  Field work 63, 104, 145, 513, 766, 954

    In-service training 198, 224, 396, 547, 629, 675, 973

PROFESSIONAL PERSONNEL
  General 4, 14, 15, 194, 363, 385, 428, 546, 554, 593, 768, 772, 58
  Personnel practices 15, 35, 349, 425, 639
  Selection 35, 58, 249, 424, 734
  See also certification, leadership, volunteers, recruitment

PROGRAM, general 280, 283, 287, 399 See specific program fields.

Psychiatric, see mentally ill

PUBLIC HOUSING PROJECTS 305, 306 See a reas and facilities - sub-divisions

PUBLIC RELATIONS 100, 598, 636, 699

Race, see intercultural

Reading, see libraries

RECREATIONAL GAMES 52, 168, 214, 329, 652, 737

Recreational interests and preferences, see activity preferences

RECRUITMENT 288, 388, 395

Reformatories, see penal institutions

Religious organizations, see church recreation

RESEARCH 68, 211, 610, 872

Resorts, see outdoor recreation

Retarded, see mentally retarded

Retired, see aged

Revenues, see financing

RHEUMATIC FEVER 312, 678

Rhythms, see dancing

RURAL RECREATION 7, 11, 97, 415, 764 see also 4-H

SAFETY 20, 23, 85, 103, 268, 276, 371, 613

SETTLEMENT HOUSES 691

SALVATION ARMY 553, 909

SCHOOLS

General 28, 30, 74, 86, 87, 99, 132, 169, 170, 201, 236, 241, 289, 311, 353, 439, 447, 460, 466, 504, 536, 537, 539, 540, 541, 615, 664, 686, 687, 689, 859, 866, 872, 955.

Extracurricular 447, 450, 459, 535, 582, 687, 821, 891, 912, 935, 942, 951

Summer programs 373, 519, 621, 622

Out of school interests 140, 687, 821, 915

Drop outs 584, 649

Administrative procedures 30, 320, 609, 629, 686, 851, 866, 955, 956

Survey of needs and use of facilities 429, 439, 460, 536, 544, 882, 955

School-community cooperation 59, 160, 296, 415, 468, 526, 609, 615, 638, 653, 706, 798, 851, 882, 883, 910

See also education for leisure, colleges, high school and junior high youth, intramurals.

SCOUTING 336, 449, 628, 724

Senior citizens, see aged

SOCIAL DANCE 219, 243, 420 see also dance

SOCIAL INTERACTION 33

SOCIAL RECREATION 133, 386, 837

SKIING 23, 757 see also athletics, outdoor recreation

SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS 640, 974 See also economics, activity preferences-factors

Special services, see armed forces

Sports, see athletics and specific sports

SQUARE DANCE 635 see also dancing

STUDENT UNIONS 46, 62, 96, 130, 196, 408, 560, 576, 580, 605, 702

STATE SERVICES 40, 162, 233, 317, 358, 381, 745, 760 see also 4-H

SUPERVISION 32, 36, 497, 730, 966

Sub-divisions, see public housing projects, areas and facilities - sub-divisions

SURVEYS
General community recreation surveys of interests and needs 2, 12, 21, 47, 136, 151, 302, 326, 353, 389, 433, 442, 444, 528, 586
Study of recreation in specific communities 21, 144, 165, 171, 183, 188, 200, 202, 209, 218, 232, 248, 340, 350, 369, 397, 406, 457, 503, 516, 520, 587, 591, 611, 666, 703, 793, 806, 819, 823, 827, 843, 844, 862, 867, 900, 906, 920, 936.
Study of adequacy of facilities 126, 156, 177, 181, 387, 391, 419, 430, 709, 800, 818, 895, 932, 958
Municipal organization 4, 153, 197, 228, 261, 352, 438, 599, 713, 746, 786, 802, 893
Proposed programs 88, 230, 293, 517, 641, 692, 714, 805
Activity interests, see under activity interests and specific groups. The surveys listed under SURVEYS are primarily municipal and county.

SUMMER COMMUNITY PROGRAMS 53, 77, 90, 244, 675, 732 See also Schools

SWIMMING 48, 51, 108, 123, 286, 299, 361, 366, 443, 493, 534, 613, 633, 647, 696, 784, 812, 817, 828, 857, 865, 901 See also aquatics.

Tax see financing

Teachers, see faculty (leisure interests), schools, professional preparation

TEEN CENTERS 120, 241, 357, 402, 473, 727, 898, 909

Teen agers, see high school youth

Terminology, see definitions

Therapeutic recreation, see specific handicaps, mentally ill, handicapped, hospital recreation

Theater, see drama

Tourism, see vacations, outdoor recreation

Training schools, see penal institutions

Travel, see vacations, outdoor recreation

Unions, college. See student unions

Unions, labor. See industrial recreation

Universities, see colleges

VACATIONS 324, 502, 531 See also outdoor recreation

VALUES 13, 24, 29, 74, 155, 284, 364, 426, 543, 588, 592, 685, 744, 748, 829 See also philosophy, ethics, personality

VANDALISM 938 See also delinquency, areas and facilities

Veteran's Administration Hospitals, see hospital recreation, American Red Cross

Visually handicapped, see blind

VOLUNTEERS 224, 362, 705, 724, 842, 858, 917, 970 See also leadership

Water activities, see aquatics

Women, see adults

WPA 65, 617, 866

YMCA 31, 91, 112, 129, 486, 669, 799, 860, 918

YWCA 31, 279, 357

YOUNG ADULTS 301, 649, 669, 756, 918

Youth agencies, see private agencies and specific agency

Youth centers, see teen centers

YOUTH HOSTELS 347

YOUTH PROGRAMS 484

REMEMBER - -

This Bibliography and index is just a beginning point to find information. There is a tremendous wealth of material in the related fields, such as group work, sociology, psychology, economics, geography, physical education, et al. Build your research on past research. Do a thorough job of searching out all that has been done.

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